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Borough of Scunthorpe

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1963



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BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(Mayor—COUNCILLOR LESLIE HORNSBY, J.P.)

Public Health Committee

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR T. K. PARKINSON.

ALDERMAN MRS. A. EYRE.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. WILMSHURST.

COUNCILLOR K. ASHWORTH.

COUNCILLOR J. P. BEVERLEY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. S. CLAY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CROPPER.

COUNCILLOR O. DUFFELEN.

COUNCILLOR L. FOSTER.

COUNCILLOR C. NOTTINGHAM.

COUNCILLOR H. H. SKINNER.

COUNCILLOR G. R. SPENCE.

COUNCILLOR J. A. STURMAN.

COUNCILLOR M. TIERNEY, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. E. WALTON.

Co-opted Member—DR. FOXTON.

Health Sub-Committee

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Ashworth, Mrs. Cropper and Sturman.

Smoke Control Sub-Committee

Councillor Nottingham (Chairman), Councillors Beverley, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Cropper, Foster, Parkinson, Sturman and Tierney, J.P.

Mental Health Sub-Committee

Alderman Spencer (Chairman), Alderman Mrs. Wilmshurst, Councillors Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Cropper and Walton.

Cleansing Sub-Committee

Councillor Parkinson (Chairman), Alderman Spencer, Councillors Ashworth, Beverley, Duffelen, Foster, Nottingham, Spence, Skinner, Tierney, J.P. and Walton.

Public Health Department

Telephone No.
3463 (Exchange)

COMFORTS AVENUE,
SCUNTHORPE, LINCS.

Medical Officer of Health—

S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.
(Home Telephone No. 3867).

Chief Public Health Inspector—

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C., CERT. MEAT
INSP.
(Home Telephone No. 5685).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

LEONARD J. HOWSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT
INSP.

Public Health Inspectors (Establishment 4)—

DONALD B. WHITE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
JOHN F. ROBINSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
KENNETH ARTIST, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors (Establishment 2)—

JOHN H. FREEAR.
MICHAEL BUTLER.
STEPHEN PROCTOR (Commenced 12.8.63).

Cleansing Depot Senior Staff—

CHARLES E. WARD (Home Telephone No. 4619).
HARRY MUMBY.
A. EDWARD BURTON.
ROBERT SYKES.
70 Workmen.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Mrs. M. FORD, S.R.N., R.F.N. (Home Telephone No. 4639).

Public Convenience Attendants—

12 Whole-time.
1 Part-time.

Chief Clerk—

ALLAN SYLVESTER, A.R.S.H. (Home Telephone No. 61578).

Senior Male Clerks—

CLIVE R. DENCH, A.R.S.H.
ERIC TILTMAN.

Clerks—

Mrs. PAMELA KNIGHT.
Miss MARGARET BURKS.
Mrs. CHRISTINE BRATTEN.
Miss BRENDA NASH.
Mrs. JOAN ARTIST.
Mrs. NANCY GRINELL.
Mrs. MARGARET WIGHAM.
Miss IRENE WALTON (commenced 3.6.63).
Mrs. BETTY DRINKALL.
Miss CAROLE ALLISON (Commenced 1.9.63).

Smoke Control Assistants—

Mrs. MARGARET STOTT.
Mr. WILLIAM GILLET (Commenced 13.5.63).

Mortuary Assistant—

CHARLES BURTON.

Delegated Health & Welfare Services Staff

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

Dr. J. M. M. O'REGAN, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Dr. N. M. LAING, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Area Nursing Officer (Split Appointment)—

Mrs. G. F. O'REILLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

(Home Telephone No. 2933).

Midwives (Establishment 9)—

Telephone No.

Mrs. K. BEDELLS, S.C.M. 3767

Miss B. CARTER, S.C.M. 2485

Mrs. M. CODDINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. Bottesford 327

Mrs. F. DENNY, S.C.M. 4465

Mrs. H. DAVIES, S.C.M. 61473

Mrs. R. GORMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. 2457

Miss E. POTTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. 4942

Miss J. RYANS, S.R.N., S.C.M. 2329

Mrs. E. SWINNEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. Bottesford 548

Miss E. GALE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Temporary) (Commenced 16.12.63).

District Nurses (Establishment 12 W/T, 6 P/T)— Telephone No.

Mrs. B. HAWKE, S.E.A.N. 4954

Mrs. E. LAMBERT, S.E.A.N. 4346

Mrs. P. LYONS, S.E.A.N. Bottesford 243

Mrs. J. MARPER, S.R.N. 3841

Mrs. B. PEART, S.R.N. 4081

Mrs. F. REVELL, S.E.A.N. 5203

Mrs. K. RISPIN, S.R.N. 3706

Mrs. M. STANILAND, S.R.N. 5107

Mrs. P. STUBBINS, S.R.N. 4380

Mrs. E. PRIESTMAN, S.R.N. 61640

Mrs. A. WALKER 2804

Mrs. J. WOAD, S.R.N. 5672

Mrs. J. MELNYK, S.R.N. Bottesford 625

Mrs. E. KIDDLE, S.R.N. 61730

Mrs. P. HOWELLS, S.R.N. (Commenced 30.12.63)

Bathing Auxiliaries—

Mrs. S. THOMAS (Resigned 29.11.63).

Mrs. B. MORLEY (Commenced 9.12.63).

Mrs. B. GOLUBOVIC (Commenced 9.12.63).

Health Visitors (Establishment 8)—

Miss M. BLACKBOURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. DUFFILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. P. ELLIOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., M.R.S.P.H.
Miss A. FRANCIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. J. GIERLICZ, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss B. GISSELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss E. MUIR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss O. PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Part-time).
Mrs. A. ODEWALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(Commenced 13.11.63).
Mrs. J. PACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.
(Commenced 8.8.63).

Clinic Nurses—

Mrs. J. HANCOCK, S.R.N. (Resigned 29.11.63).
Mrs. A. LYONS, S.R.N.
Mrs. S. ENGLAND, S.R.N. (Resigned 9.5.63).

Dental Officer—

Mrs. M. CLAYTON, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Dental Surgery Assistant—

Miss J. PIDD.

Chiropodist—

LESLIE WHITE, L.CH.

Physiotherapist—

One Part-time Vacancy.

Social Worker/Home Teacher for the Blind—

THOMAS ILES.

Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped—

Miss M. E. GRINDELL.

Home Help Organiser—

Mrs. H. LAVERICK (Home Telephone No. 5535).

Home Helps—

54.

Social Welfare Services Clerk—

Mrs. M. HARRISON.

Mental Welfare Officer—

EDWARD ARMSTRONG.

Welfare Foods Clerk—

Mrs. G. TURNER.

School Nursing Assistant—

Mrs. M. WILLSMORE, S.R.N.

Clinic Clerk—

Miss M. BURFORD.

To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

During the year the first fruits of the delegation scheme began to appear in the Borough. A temporary clinic was opened in the Riddings Community Centre to cope with the large number of infants in this new estate. This clinic has been almost overwhelmed with work, which is a clear indication of how much work the new clinic will be handling when it is built. Later in the year a further temporary clinic was opened in the Berkeley area, in the Church of the Resurrection. This building was made available to us by the kindness of the Rev. J. A. I. Oliver, the Minister in charge, and fully justified itself by the number of mothers who attend regularly.

A Midwives' Clinic was started in the Parkinson Avenue Clinic and it is hoped to offer the General Practitioners in the town the facilities of holding their own ante-natal clinics in the clinic premises in conjunction with the midwives at some future date when the proposed new clinics become a reality instead of a dream.

Another interesting development was the starting of a modified Special Care Unit for one afternoon a week by the Scunthorpe British Legion Club which kindly provided a room, equipment and a 'bus to collect the children and return them to their homes. This has been a great success and there are usually attendances of more than twenty patients. The persons who are catered for are those who are severely handicapped, usually mentally, for whom no provision is made and the aim is to give the mothers of these persons at least one afternoon's break in the week from the constant strain of caring for them. This scheme reflects great credit on the British Legion Club and its President for undertaking and subsidising and carrying on so successfully a venture of such an unusual nature.

The Health Services handed over by the County were at a very low ebb indeed. Staff were few. Establishments were based on pre-war requirements for a town of half the present population and were tied to availability of staff instead of requirements of the services. Salaries, conditions of service and incentives to work in the area were poor or non-existent.

Premises made available were also minimal in number and poorly equipped and maintained. The only permanent type building transferred to the Borough was the Parkinson Avenue Clinic. This building is well built but has been in existence for many years and required a great deal of maintenance work. The first requirement was complete rewiring of the electrical system which was declared dangerous by the experts. The next step was the complete refitting of the dental surgeries. The two dental chairs were so temperamental as to be dangerous to the unwary, and the drills were the old slow speed type which are outmoded in modern dentistry. The

dental premises were such that only one dentist could be employed in the Borough though the Ministry recommendations suggested that three full time dentists should be the minimum establishment. The only other building transferred was the Ashby Clinic which was a temporary war-time structure converted and which could only be dealt with by demolition and replacement.

The Welfare Services which are under a separate Committee at County level and are administered by a separate department, with the County Clerk at its head, but which have been brought together in the Borough under the same committee and the same department, also earned similar comment. They were found to be deficient in extent and equipment and staff, to supply the minimal needs of a town the size of Scunthorpe. No buildings at all were transferred to the Borough from the County Welfare department, for the simple reason that not one building for welfare purposes existed. Transfer of staff was on the same scale and the sum total was two welfare officers transferred—one for the needs of the blind and the other for the needs of physically handicapped persons. Little allowance was made for clerical staff and none at all for any senior grade experienced administratively trained welfare officers to advise the Borough in the necessary build-up of the welfare services. It is true to say that the Borough had more designated welfare officers already working in the Housing and Education Departments than the County thought fit to transfer or allocate to Welfare alone.

It is interesting to contrast the state of the Health and Welfare Services handed over with that of the Education Services delegated at the same time and to question why so many new schools could be built and equipped locally by the same Authority which so neglected Health and Welfare. The answer seems to lie in the fact that Education had already benefited for many years from a form of delegation under the Divisional Executive Committee, whereas Health and Welfare had not.

Last year it was noted that most of the friction between the County and the Borough on Delegation revolved round four points which could be clarified by careful scrutiny. These four points are the meaning, content, level and extent of the Delegation Scheme. The Scheme itself has not been published or distributed to any extent and a copy has been included in this report in the belief that ignorance and secrecy are inevitably the enemies of progress and the allies of misunderstanding and obstruction and therefore publication of the Scheme must be an advantage to the Borough. From the Scheme it can easily be seen that the content of delegation is very wide and excludes only ambulance services and residential accommodation that the level of delegation is above officer level and at County and Borough Council level. The extent of delegation is still indefinite and one aspect of this is as to whether the County can deny the Borough control of any of the services on the grounds that the County provision already made or to be made outside the Borough

is sufficient to cope with the demand within the Borough. The Scheme stops at the Borough boundary and is compulsory, its conditions are binding on both authorities.

Health Education within the Borough has received more attention during the year and a very successful Dental Health Exhibition was put on at the Henderson Avenue School. Several Film Shows were held at the Parkinson Avenue Clinic and were very well attended indeed. A considerable number of lectures and talks were given to various Associations throughout the year by various members of the Health Department staff, and Schools, Clinics and Shops and other premises were supplied with a variety of Health posters and leaflets.

The most spectacular event during the year was the opening of the new Civic Centre and administrative block on Ashby Road. In the original plans the Health Department was to have occupied the top floor of this building, but unfortunately when the building was ready for occupation, it was found that the other Departments had expanded so much that covetous eyes were being cast on the Health Department's allocation. The Chairman of the Health Committee approved the proposal that the Health Department should relinquish the top floor and go elsewhere on the clear understanding that in the second phase of development the Department should be allocated the ground floor of the new building. The Health Department required new premises and chose the Comforts Avenue premises as the most suitable accommodation available. This has proved a wise choice and the Department has been kept together as an administrative unit very successfully. The new premises are slightly too small and further enlargement will be needed in the relatively near future.

S. CHILDS

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION

STATISTICS SUMMARISED FOR 1963

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-1963 Registrar General's estimate)	.....				68,890
Population increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	760
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1963 rate books)					20,899
Density of Population per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.73
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,747,845
Product of a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	£21,560
Live Births—					
Number (a) Legitimate	M.	637	F.	625	
(b) Illegitimate	M.	51	F.	55	1,368
Rate per 1,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.86
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	.....				7.75
Stillbirths—					
Number (a) Legitimate	M.	21	F.	8	
(b) Illegitimate	M.	1	F.	—	30
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.46
Total Live and Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,398
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	M.	23	F.	12	35
Infant Mortality Rates—					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.....				25.58
Legitimate „ „ „ legitimate live births					25.36
Illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate „ „					28.30
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.08
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.89
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)					35.05
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—					
Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN THE SCUNTHORPE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AREA

The following table gives the monthly average figure of the number of unemployed during the year.

	MEN		BOYS		WOMEN		GIRLS		GRAND TOTAL	% of I.P.
	W.U.	N.C. T.S. Total	W.U.	N.C. T.S. Total	W.U.	N.C. T.S. Total	W.U.	N.C. T.S. Total		
January	835	37 453 1,325	35	75 28 138	139	349 5 493	49	73 14 136	2,092	4.2
February	938	10 646 1,594	34	45 51 130	222	400 16 638	64	48 12 124	2,486	5.0
March	747	17 260 1,024	29	29 17 75	220	417 29 666	65	32 12 109	1,874	3.7
April	545	15 271 831	25	6 11 42	202	141 20 363	58	30 8 96	1,332	2.7
May	476	28 192 696	19	41 16 76	158	355 22 535	58	52 5 115	1,422	2.9
June	462	24 77 563	29	21 13 61	162	115 2 279	47	38 1 86	989	2.0
July	421	23 75 509	20	9 12 41	151	199 1 351	52	10 — 62	963	1.9
August	362	39 — 401	14	260 7 281	145	107 — 252	33	131 — 164	1,098	2.2
September	351	30 64 445	35	117 1 153	152	165 1 318	40	74 — 114	1,030	2.1
October	360	31 20 411	22	17 — 39	134	97 2 233	32	31 — 63	746	1.5
November	353	35 — 388	20	9 — 29	147	186 — 333	22	36 — 58	808	1.6
December	393	29 28 450	19	6 — 25	151	272 — 423	33	13 — 46	944	1.9

NOTE:

W.U.—Wholly unemployed and claiming Benefit.

N.C.—Registered unemployed, but not claiming Benefit.

T.S.—Temporarily stopped from work, and claiming Unemployment Benefit.

I.P.—Insured Population.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW CLAIMS

Monthly Totals

January	.....	.....	.....	1,769
February	.....	.....	.....	1,560
March	.....	.....	.....	1,915
April	.....	.....	.....	1,327
May	.....	.....	.....	1,029
June	.....	.....	.....	839
July	.....	.....	.....	1,317
August	.....	.....	.....	1,007
September	.....	.....	.....	1,238
October	.....	.....	.....	1,135
November	.....	.....	.....	1,514
December	.....	.....	.....	1,093
				<hr/>
				15,743
				<hr/>

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Borough owns and maintains a public mortuary sited adjacent to the Police Station and the Courts.

112 bodies were received during the year and 101 post-mortem examinations were performed.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the clinic during 1963.

		Males	Females	Total
Syphilis (early)	.....	1	1	2
Syphilis (latent)	.....	1	3	4
Syphilis (congenital)	.....	—	1	1
Gonorrhœa	.....	49	10	59
Other Conditions	.....	75	16	91
Totals		<hr/> 126	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 157

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	DEATHS				Notified Infectious Disease	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population		
					BIRTHS		Under 1 year of age						At all ages	
					Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births					Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	391	79	18	.647		
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	509	81	30	.914		
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	431	65	34	1.000		
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	377	83	37	.959		
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	1,082	59	44	.959		
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	825	77	70	1.429		
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	1,243	89	54	1.075		
1948	51,100	7,895	6.47	13,491	1,088	21.29	53	48.71	1,054	58	64	1.252		
1949	52,030	7,895	6.58	13,919	1,022	19.64	45	44.03	724	52	74	1.422		
1950	54,090	7,895	6.85	14,468	1,008	18.64	29	28.77	1,729	32	83	1.534		
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	2,054	49	61	1.129		
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,038	18.91	37	35.61	841	40	80	1.456		
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	905	44	85	1.522		
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	777	43	92	1.627		
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	1,891	40	87	1.514		
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	1,215	28	70	1.191		
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	769	34	100	1.681		
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	1,635	32	107	1.763		
1959	61,840	7,895	7.83	19,208	1,236	19.99	32	25.89	550	22	96	1.552		
1960	63,090	7,895	7.99	19,739	1,288	20.42	28	21.74	441	19	101	1.600		
1961	66,790	7,895	8.46	20,153	1,351	20.23	38	28.13	1,391	16	102	1.527		
1962	68,130	7,895	8.63	20,450	1,445	21.21	37	25.61	447	23	95	1.394		
1963	68,890	7,895	8.73	20,899	1,368	19.86	35	25.58	1,570	21	112	1.622		

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH

It is common knowledge that the two main reasons which make a donkey move are the carrot and the spur. Sometimes only one of these reasons is enough and sometimes both are required and in odd cases both fail to get a reaction.

Human population movements can usually be explained by similar reasons and migration from one country to another usually involves the spur of unsatisfactory conditions at home, such as unemployment, poverty or oppression, plus the carrot of reports of better conditions abroad. Similarly within a country the population moves, usually because of lack of employment in one case and promise of better jobs in another.

This year the Registrar General's estimate of population is 68,890 which is an increase of 760 on the previous year. The natural increase, which is the number by which live births exceed deaths is 776, so that this year there is a migratory decrease of 16. This is the first time since 1951 that the Registrar General has reported that more people have moved from the town than have moved into it and his figures should be read in conjunction with the general trade recession which occurred and with the relatively large unemployment figures for males which were recorded in the early months of the year.

The number of live births was 1,368, a decrease of 77 on the record number born in 1962. The sex distribution was very even this year, the figures being, 688 boys and 680 girls.

Year	Population	Increase of Population over previous year	No. of live births	No. of deaths	Natural increase (births - deaths)	Migratory increase
1922	28,530	740	729	278	451	289
1923	29,420	890	725	293	432	458
1924	30,970	1,550	786	324	462	1,088
1925	31,430	460	743	274	469	- 9
1926	32,820	1,390	678	268	410	980
1927	33,050	230	606	321	285	- 55
1928	31,660	- 1,390	648	238	410	- 1,800
1929	31,880	220	651	350	301	- 81
1930	31,880	0	732	327	405	- 405
1931	33,990	2,110	616	349	267	1,843
1932	34,190	200	591	325	266	- 66
1933	34,590	400	553	359	194	206
1934	35,710	1,120	591	320	271	849
1935	37,710	2,000	750	340	410	1,590
1936	38,740	1,030	712	360	352	678
1937	40,270	1,530	812	394	418	1,112
1938	42,000	1,730	853	404	449	1,281
1939	43,940	1,940	923	388	535	1,405
1940	45,680	1,740	908	437	471	1,269
1941	45,840	160	855	408	447	- 287
1942	44,990	- 850	882	391	491	- 1,341
1943	44,830	- 160	970	389	581	- 741
1944	45,750	920	1,098	395	703	217
1945	46,010	260	968	404	564	- 304
1946	48,960	2,950	1,009	424	585	2,365
1947	50,220	1,260	1,163	415	748	512
1948	51,100	880	1,088	431	657	223
1949	52,030	930	1,022	445	577	353
1950	54,090	2,060	1,008	444	564	1,496
1951	54,030	- 60	1,030	474	556	- 616
1952	54,930	900	1,039	422	617	283
1953	55,850	920	1,060	484	576	344
1954	56,520	670	1,042	543	499	171
1955	57,440	920	997	468	529	391
1956	58,760	1,320	1,093	496	597	723
1957	59,490	730	1,154	517	637	93
1958	60,700	1,210	1,164	554	610	600
1959	61,840	1,140	1,236	517	719	421
1960	63,090	1,250	1,288	545	743	507
1961	66,790	3,700	1,351	591	760	2,940
1962	68,130	1,340	1,445	570	875	465
1963	68,890	760	1,368	592	776	- 16

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Births	Recorded Birth Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1954	1,042	18.43	0.94	17.32	15.2
1955	997	17.36	0.94	16.32	15.0
1956	1,093	18.60	0.94	17.48	15.7
1957	1,154	19.39	0.93	18.04	16.1
1958	1,164	19.18	0.93	17.84	16.4
1959	1,236	19.99	0.93	18.59	16.5
1960	1,288	20.42	0.93	18.99	17.1
1961	1,351	20.23	0.91	18.41	17.4
1962	1,445	21.21	0.91	19.30	18.0
1963	1,368	19.68	0.97	19.23	18.2

DEATHS 1963

This year 592 persons died in the Borough. This gives a recorded death rate of 8.59, which when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.51 gives a standardised death rate of 12.97. The gap between the rate for Scunthorpe and that for England and Wales, which widened between the years 1956 to 1961, now seems to be narrowing again.

365 males died, as compared with 227 females. A preponderance of male deaths is always to be seen in the Borough's figures, but this year it is more marked than usual. It exists at all age levels, most markedly in the middle years of life, between 35 and 65, during which period the number of female deaths is only one half of the number of male deaths.

Amongst males, the decade of ages between 65 and 74 showed the greatest number of deaths, eighty-nine. The decade earlier than this peak decade, the 55—64 decade, showed more deaths, seventy-nine, than the decade after the peak, the 75—84 decade, which showed sixty-eight.

Amongst females the peak decade was the 75—84 decade, with seventy-nine deaths. The decade from 65 to 74 claimed fifty-eight, and thirty-six died aged 55 or over and below 65. 190 male deaths, or 52.1% of the total male deaths, took place at 65 or over.

151 female deaths, 66.5% of the total female deaths took place at 65 or over.

The total deaths at 65 or over, 341, was 57.6% of all deaths. 194 persons were 75 or over at death, 32.8% of the total. Forty-five persons were 85 or over at death, 7.6% of the total.

The commonest cause of death, according to the Registrar General's classification of all causes into thirty-six categories, was "Coronary Disease and Angina," with 115 deaths. "Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System" was the next most important single category, with seventy deaths, and "Other Heart Disease," with sixty-nine deaths, the third.

The Cardio-Vascular group of categories, which includes "Coronary Disease and Angina," "Hypertension with Heart Disease," "Other Heart Disease" and "Other Circulatory Disease" was the most important group, with 222 deaths. The "Cancer" group came next, with 112 deaths. After "Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System," a group by itself, with seventy deaths, came the group of "Respiratory Diseases" with sixty-eight deaths.

"Deaths by Violence" accounted for thirty-eight deaths, thirteen of them being Motor Vehicle Accidents and seventeen being "Other Accidents," together with seven Suicides and one Homicide.

The oldest death in the Borough was that of a man of ninety-five.

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Deaths	Recorded Death Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Death Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1954	503	8.89	1.36	12.09	11.3
1955	468	8.15	1.36	11.08	11.7
1956	496	8.44	1.48	12.49	11.7
1957	517	8.69	1.49	12.95	11.5
1958	554	9.13	1.49	13.60	11.7
1959	517	8.36	1.49	12.46	11.6
1960	545	8.64	1.49	12.87	11.5
1961	591	8.85	1.56	13.81	12.0
1962	570	8.37	1.56	13.06	11.9
1963	592	8.59	1.51	12.97	12.2

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963

Cause No.		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease.....	1	—	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	8	5	13
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	27	2	29
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	10	10
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neo- plasms	32	26	58
15.	Leukemia, Aleukemia	1	2	3
16.	Diabetes	5	3	8
17.	Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	40	30	70
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	78	37	115
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	5	10
20.	Other Heart Disease	27	42	69
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	15	13	28
22.	Influenza	1	2	3
23.	Pneumonia	22	8	30
24.	Bronchitis	25	3	28
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	7
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	8	—	8
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	4	7	11
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	28	17	45
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	12	1	13
34.	All Other Accidents	12	5	17
35.	Suicide	5	2	7
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1
		365	227	592

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS

Cause No.	0—4		5—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75—84		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	2	2	2	2	8	5	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	11	—	7	1	1	—	—	27	2	—
12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
14	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	3	10	8	10	9	7	2	32	26	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	5	3	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	11	9	22	18	40	30	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	2	17	9	29	13	15	13	78	37	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	3	5	5	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	8	19	27	27	42	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	4	2	5	9	15	13	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
23	8	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	3	2	6	3	22	8	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	9	3	7	—	25	3	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	8	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
32	12	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	6	3	4	7	28	17	—	—
33	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	—
34	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	12	5	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	5	2	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	27	12	1	1	9	1	6	2	18	6	36	18	79	35	89	58	101	93	365	227

INFANT DEATHS

During the year 1963, thirty-five babies died before their first birthday, twenty-three boys and twelve girls. The infant mortality, which is the number of children dying in their first year of life per 1,000 live births, was 25.58. This is slightly below the figure for last year, but is above the average figure for England and Wales. Only twice in the last ten years has the rate for Scunthorpe been below that of England and Wales. When the rates are averaged over the last ten years, so as to remove (partly) the effects of chance variation, it will be seen that Scunthorpe Infant Mortality figures are consistently worse than those for the rest of the country, at the rate of three more deaths per thousand live births than elsewhere.

Thirty-one of these babies died in hospital, and four at home. Thirteen lived for less than twenty-four hours, seven boys and six girls. Five more males and another girl died before the first week was over. Eleven of the nineteen deaths in the first week were due to prematurity, and four of the remainder due to congenital defect.

During the next three weeks three more children died, one from prematurity and two from pneumonia, making a total of twenty-two deaths for the neo-natal period.

In the next eleven months, thirteen children died, eight from pneumonia and three on account of congenital defect.

It will be noted that, out of thirty-five deaths of infants below the age of one year, twelve were on account of prematurity and eleven were caused by pneumonia. This indicates hopefully that increasing care in the nurture of all babies, and especially the premature, should serve to bring down the infant mortality rate to below the national figures.

The Neo-Natal Mortality rate is the number of babies dying in the first four weeks of life, related to the number of live births.

The Perinatal Mortality rate is the number of babies who die in the first week of life added to the number stillborn, and related to the total number of live and stillbirths.

Tables are appended giving the Infant Mortality Rates, the Neo-Natal Mortality Rates and the Perinatal Mortality Rates for Scunthorpe for the past ten years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of babies under one year old who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year thirty-five infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 25.58.

Number of infants dying in hospital 31
 (War Memorial 5, Maternity Home 18, Isolation
 Hospital 2, Maternity Home, Grimsby 1, Grimsby
 Hospital 1, Sheffield Hospital 4).

Number of infants dying at home 4

Scunthorpe			England and Wales
Year	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1954	28	22.10	25.4
1955	33	33.09	24.9
1956	29	26.53	23.7
1957	28	24.26	23.1
1958	30	25.77	22.6
1959	32	25.89	22.2
1960	28	21.74	21.9
1961	38	28.13	21.6
1962	37	25.61	21.6
1963	35	25.58	21.1

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of babies under four weeks of age who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year twenty-two babies in this age group died, nineteen in the first seven days of life. Eleven of these deaths were due to Prematurity.

Scunthorpe			England and Wales
Year	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1954	12	11.51	17.7
1955	22	22.06	17.3
1956	22	20.12	16.8
1957	18	15.59	16.5
1958	22	18.90	16.2
1959	32	16.18	15.8
1960	28	12.42	15.6
1961	25	16.28	15.5
1962	28	19.38	15.1
1963	22	16.08	14.2

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of babies who die in the first week of life added to the number of still-born babies, related to the total number of live and still-births.

Thirty still-births were registered during the year, and when these are added to the nineteen deaths which occurred in babies less than a week old, the total perinatal deaths amount to forty-nine. This gives a perinatal mortality rate for Scunthorpe of 35.1.

Year	England and Wales	Scunthorpe	Still Births	Total Perinatal Deaths	Under 1 week
1954	38.1	33.5	27	35	8
1955	37.6	35.1	30	49	19
1956	36.8	43.9	30	48	18
1957	36.2	46.7	37	54	17
1958	35.1	36.2	24	43	19
1959	34.2	38.7	29	49	20
1960	32.9	38.5	35	51	16
1961	32.2	46.6	43	65	22
1962	30.8	40.5	34	60	26
1963	29.3	35.1	30	49	19

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1963

Cause of death	Sex	Under 1 day	1—7 days	Total deaths under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total deaths under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year	Place of Death			Coroner
														Mat. Home	Hospital	Own Home	
Prematurity	M.	5	3	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Atelectasis	M.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Trauma	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Congenital Defects	M.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F.	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	2	4	—	—
Pneumonia	M.	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	5	1	—	2	9	—	6	3	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	1
Misadventure	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Males	7	5	12	3	—	—	15	5	2	—	—	22	12	6	4	5
	Females	6	1	7	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	2	13	6	7	—	1
	Total	13	6	19	3	—	—	22	9	2	—	2	35	18	13	4	6

STILLBIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Chronic disease in mother	—	—	—
Acute disease in mother	—	—	—
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth	5	1	6
Absorption of toxic substances from mother	—	—	—
Difficulties in labour	3	1	4
Other causes in mother	—	—	—
Placental and cord conditions	9	3	12
Birth injury	—	—	—
Congenital malformation of foetus.....	3	1	4
Diseases of foetus, and ill-defined causes	2	2	4
TOTAL	22	8	30

CANCER

This year a total of 112 people died of cancer in Scunthorpe, the highest number in the history of the Borough. Since there has previously been a higher rate of cancer deaths, this does not mean that there is any worsening of the situation, but it does mean that Scunthorpe is growing at a faster rate than that at which the prevention and treatment of cancer is improving. Indeed, as the percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths is slightly higher this year than the average figure for the last ten years (18.75% as compared with 17.81%) there is some indication that the prevention and/or treatment of other fatal diseases is improving faster than the prevention and treatment of cancer.

The lung and the bronchial tubes are the site of more cancers than any other region of the body. Twenty-nine people died of cancer of the lungs and bronchus in 1963. This is not quite so many as the number in 1960, thirty-one, but it is more than a quarter of the total cancer deaths (which is an indication of its increasing importance), as ten years ago lung cancer accounted for only a sixth of all deaths from cancer. Now that the public have been made aware of the fact that smoking and lung cancer are statistically correlated, it is to be hoped that, as people become more sensible and smoke less, this figure will get less.

The only site of cancer showing a diminished incidence this year was cancer of the uterus and cervix, of which only two persons died in 1963, compared with six in 1962. Unfortunately the numbers involved are so small that this may very well be a chance occurrence.

CANCER

Year	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	TOTAL	Population of Scunthorpe 1911	Cancer fatality rate per 1,000 Population	Number of deaths from all causes	Percentage of deaths due to Cancer
1954	15	9	13	6	49	92	56,520	1.63	503	18.28
1955	19	4	10	6	48	87	57,440	1.51	468	18.57
1956	20	1	10	3	36	70	58,760	1.19	496	14.11
1957	24	7	15	4	50	100	59,490	1.68	517	19.31
1958	23	2	11	2	69	107	60,700	1.76	554	19.31
1959	22	11	14	5	44	96	61,840	1.55	517	18.57
1960	31	7	9	6	48	101	63,090	1.60	545	18.53
1961	25	4	10	3	60	102	66,790	1.52	591	17.26
1962	26	8	13	6	42	95	68,130	1.39	570	16.67
1963	29	10	13	2	58	112	68,890	1.62	592	18.75

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1963

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		Total	
					Breast	Uterus				
0—24	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
35—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
45—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	3	4
55—	2	—	7	1	3	—	2	3	11	7
65—	4	1	11	—	5	1	10	8	25	15
75—	—	2	7	1	1	1	10	9	17	14
	2	2	1	—	—	—	7	2	10	4
TOTAL	8	5	27	2	10	2	32	26	67	45

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 1963, 1,570 cases of infectious disease, excluding tuberculosis, were notified to the Health Department. This is 1,123 more than were notified in 1962, but the increase is almost completely accounted for by the fact that 1963 was a 'measles' year, 1,224 notifications of that disease being received compared with 271 in 1962, and 1,234 in 1961, another 'measles' year. It is of interest to note that the frequency of the "measles wave" seems to be increasing. After the severe epidemic in the winter of 1950—51, when 2,500 cases occurred, there was not another epidemic till late in 1955, then another in 1958 and again in 1961. A three yearly cycle seemed to be being established, but the epidemic which was not due, on this theory, till 1964 started in the last months of 1962. It is some consolation to note that as the epidemics get more frequent, they also tend to become less severe.

The infectious disease most prevalent after measles was whooping cough, of which 123 cases were notified in 1963, the highest number in any year since 1954. This is rather disappointing, as the incidence of whooping cough has been low since 1958. The comfort here is that the cases occurred mostly amongst the older age groups of children, when the disease itself tends to be mild. Early immunisation is clearly affording protection to the younger children, in whom whooping cough may be a serious illness.

Dysentery, the third most prevalent infectious disease, was down a little this year, 117 as compared with 134 last year. The most that can be hoped for here is a slow diminution of this endemic disease with improved hygiene, both public and private.

Food Poisoning showed a marked rise, forty-eight cases being notified, three times the number ever notified before in any one year during the last ten. During the investigations in connection with the notified cases, a further ten cases were ascertained. Thirty-four of the cases seemed to form four separate groups. In the case of the August group, which consisted of twenty-six people affected with diarrhoea and vomiting, neither the infecting organism nor the source of infection could be identified. The other outbreaks were caused by (1) *Salmonella* Meuntin, (2) *Salmonella* Enteritidis and (3) *Staphylococcus Aureus*. There were twenty-four cases of infection with *Salmonella* Typhimurium, but these occurred spasmodically throughout the year. It would appear that this organism is endemic in Scunthorpe.

Rubella, or German Measles increased in 1963, with 157 cases as against fifty-five in 1962. This disease is mainly of importance in that, if it occurs during the early months of pregnancy, developmental abnormalities in the infant sometimes ensue. When this was realised by the general public, it was occasionally suggested that young girls should be deliberately exposed to the infection, and "rubella" tea parties were sometimes held at the home of a case of rubella. Informed medical opinion has always been against this

practice, which does not, unfortunately, achieve its purpose; but only serves to disseminate the disease more widely. The control of a disease is never gained by fatalistically assuming that one "has to have it sometime, so we might as well catch it now and get it over." Deliberate attempts to spread unmodified disease are intrinsically anti-social; Rubella is no exception to this rule and efforts by a semi-enlightened mother to ensure that her daughter "catches it early" are only to be deplored.

Infectious Hepatitis showed a rise from thirteen in 1962 to fifty-five in 1963. As is remarked elsewhere, this disease is not notifiable in Scunthorpe at present, but its incidence and importance are such that it should be, and steps are being taken to effect this.

Other infectious diseases continued to occur, but at a satisfactorily low level, and diphtheria, poliomyelitis and puerperal pyrexia were conspicuous by their absence.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were two deaths from infectious diseases during the year. One case was that of a man who died from tuberculous meningitis. He had not, during his life, been registered as suffering from tuberculosis. The other case was due to infectious hepatitis. In 1963 this disease was not notifiable, but owing to the increase shown in the incidence of this occasionally fatal disease this year, steps will be taken to have it made notifiable in the near future.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Corrected) 1954—1963

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	76	29	34	65	90	116	33	15	7	40
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	295	96	84	105	120	12	39	53	15	123
Measles	109	1,337	908	437	1,322	267	285	1,234	271	1,224
Pneumonia	41	25	32	65	16	11	6	20	9	9
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic	1	7	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic	6	2	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	216	370	135	78	72	138	57	56	134	117
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	—
Erysipelas	4	3	7	2	3	1	6	2	1	2
Food Poisoning	14	15	1	6	1	1	10	5	6	48
Meningococcal Infection	7	2	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	6
Encephalitis (Post Infectious Mumps)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	36	21	32	26	19	18	14	21	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	4	7	2	6	3	1	2	2	3

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1963 (Corrected)

	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	TOTAL
Measles	36	140	162	172	154	547	9	1	2	1	—	—	1,224
Whooping Cough	6	18	12	14	25	37	8	—	—	1	2	—	123
Dysentery	15	11	11	5	6	22	7	5	14	13	3	5	117
Food Poisoning	7	4	—	2	—	9	2	3	8	6	4	3	48
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	6	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	40
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	3	1	9
Meningitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	67	175	185	195	192	647	29	10	27	21	13	9	1,570

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1963

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	7	3	4	3	3	1	2	—	3	8	8	4	46
Pneumonia	4	3	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	14
Broncho Pneumonia	6	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	12
Whooping Cough	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	6	28	37	47	55	180
Measles	431	327	302	126	64	35	36	2	3	4	11	76	1,417
Dysentery	11	11	10	5	4	—	13	24	14	11	8	12	123
Gastro Enteritis	3	3	—	—	—	—	15	11	7	1	—	—	40
Chicken Pox	5	4	2	2	6	—	15	—	7	43	69	60	213
Mumps	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	8
Food Poisoning	5	7	—	—	6	1	18	11	5	4	—	1	58
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	3	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Scabies	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rubella	—	—	1	8	25	53	49	—	—	11	7	3	157
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	—	1	13	3	—	—	—	8	1	3	30
Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Observations	21	7	9	9	5	2	28	19	18	24	11	4	157
TOTAL	500	371	334	159	134	98	180	79	86	155	164	220	2,480

PNEUMONIA

As will be noticed in the Registrar-General's returns, there were thirty deaths from Pneumonia during 1963.

The Registrar-General, however does not differentiate the notifiable form caused by the pneumococcus, called lobar, or primary pneumonia, from the broncho-pneumonia which may be an exacerbation of a chronic bronchitis.

There were three deaths, one male and two female, from lobar pneumonia in 1963.

The comparative figures given for the past ten years show that this year's figures are higher than usual. It will also be seen from the Registrar-General's Death Returns that nine of the thirty deaths were in young children and a further fourteen were in elderly persons over the age of sixty-five years.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Males	11	10	10	8	9	13	12	6	12	22
Females	5	6	9	8	6	5	6	7	12	8
	16	16	19	16	15	18	18	13	24	30

TYPHOID IN SCUNTHORPE

In March, 1963 a large amount of work, and some anxiety, were occasioned by the fact that a patient from outside the Borough was diagnosed as suffering from typhoid whilst under treatment at a hospital in the Borough.

The Health Department had the task of supervising all contacts within the Borough and also of advising the authorities concerned of all contacts resident outside the Borough. One house in the Borough was fumigated as a precautionary measure.

The efforts made were successful and there were no secondary cases.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
9	7	27	5	48

(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
3	—	7	—	10

(c) Symptomless Excreters

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

(d) Fatal Cases

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. Particulars of Outbreaks

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	7	—	13	6	19
Agent Not Identified	4	—	10	3	13

3. Single Cases

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	17	—	17
Agent Not Identified	8	1	9

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH
SECTION

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The four stations using Daily Volumetric and SO₂ Recorders providing information for the National Survey of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, continued to give readings. It is unfortunate that the Department of Scientific and Industrial research decided to change the system of records. In previous years, SO₂ was read in parts per 100 million and Smoke in milligrammes per 100 cu. metres. The 1963 figures for both smoke and sulphur dioxide are given in microgrammes per cubic metre. It is difficult therefore to check with previous years whether or not pollution is diminishing. There is, however, considerable visual evidence that the effects of smoke control areas are being felt. The filters showing smoke stains from the centre of the first smoke control area are on the whole considerably lighter in colour than previously.

Whilst all the graphs show a much higher pollution rate during the winter months, as one would expect, the rise is not so marked on the Riddings Station. One remarkable feature at the station called "Parks," which is situate in Henderson Avenue, in the centre of a pre-war council estate, is the low sulphur dioxide figure for the entire year.

During the year, the quinquennial recording of atmospheric pollution by means of monthly deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles was put into operation. Two additional stations were added to the usual six. The reports show that whilst the monthly averages for the total solids deposited show a decrease, there is a rise in the sulphur content of the atmosphere.

Smoke Control Areas

Smoke Control Area No. 3 became operative on the 1st June, 1963.

There were 961 private houses in the area.

594 Householders took advantage of the grant and out of a total of 897 appliances converted, 615 remained on solid fuel, 178 converted to gas and 104 to electricity.

3,574 visits and re-visits were made in Smoke Control Areas and there were 561 interviews.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDERS FOR 1963

Health Department, High Street East

	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
January	588	66	199	664	88	324
February	628	108	234	468	76	174
March	690	8	112	192	48	96
April	173	8	79	278	48	91
May	123	27	67	96	20	60
June	123	43	68	114	—	40
July	210	40	80	136	—	23
August	177	34	70	96	16	56
September	179	38	84	162	32	101
October	288	52	120	456	30	118
November	362	87	153	244	32	156
December	479	80	180	472	108	219

Britannia Corner

	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
January	823	121	306	904	120	421
February	657	142	286	852	120	321
March	501	60	155	356	60	175
April	296	64	120	364	94	161
May	161	55	91	196	48	100
June	138	48	86	120	32	60
July	214	32	95	136	36	76
August	136	42	86	140	14	81
September	168	56	98	220	14	125
October	348	72	153	520	104	171
November	378	85	195	452	72	221
December	379	82	227	700	132	322

Riddings, Willoughby Road

	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
January	511	65	153	500	22	141
February	350	50	124	188	28	106
March	134	13	52	188	24	58
April	262	31	82	144	8	63
May	123	27	55	92	12	30
June	258	13	58	52	—	23
July	78	28	53	52	—	21
August	90	16	42	52	—	23
September	108	27	59	82	4	42
October	118	21	68	276	26	66
November	111	20	57	132	4	50
December	202	23	87	196	28	72

Parks Department, Henderson Avenue

	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
January	176	25	83	520	88	241
February	295	13	89	732	—	200
March	403	14	82	274	108	158
April	104	28	54	232	56	118
May	98	33	58	136	20	77
June	86	27	51	68	12	42
July	88	26	64	92	16	44
August	95	25	59	132	12	64
September	139	37	69	208	44	122
October	183	12	86	304	24	148
November	154	42	83	316	56	176
December	268	32	71	468	100	193

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile							Lead Per- oxide Method	M.g. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day		
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals				
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄	Total undissolved matter			Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter
January	20	0.03	4.74	0.77	1.23	3.23	4.04	5.54	13.21	18.75		
February	15	0.10	3.93	0.47	1.17	0.63	2.83	4.50	6.90	11.40		
March	41	0.03	8.64	1.50	3.00	0.93	6.17	10.17	14.57	24.74		
April	46	0.03	5.94	1.10	1.30	0.93	3.80	7.07	9.00	16.07		
May	19	0.03	6.47	1.40	1.03	0.73	4.40	7.90	9.40	17.30		
June	72	0.10	8.47	2.17	1.33	0.37	4.24	10.74	9.80	20.54		
July	51	0.10	4.54	1.80	1.10	0.26	3.44	6.44	8.27	14.71		
August	100	0.07	6.30	1.40	1.03	0.50	2.60	7.77	6.90	14.67		
September	16	0.03	2.00	0.67	0.97	0.37	2.20	2.70	5.27	7.97		
October	27	0.03	8.84	0.93	0.70	0.77	1.80	9.80	4.27	14.07		
November	88	0.03	3.70	0.80	1.70	1.13	4.64	4.53	11.54	16.07		
December	11	0.03	3.80	0.94	1.30	0.90	2.97	4.77	7.70	12.47		

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963 **BRUMBY HOSPITAL**

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile								Lead Per- oxide Method	M.g. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cm. per day
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter		
								Total dissolved and undissolved matter			
January	21	0.03	23.90	5.51	5.37	3.09	12.51	29.44	30.84	60.28	3.92
February	18	0.51	11.93	3.67	2.07	1.09	4.59	16.11	11.15	27.26	2.76
March	44	0.03	14.83	2.48	3.26	1.33	6.60	17.34	16.32	33.66	1.73
April	54	0.03	22.03	4.39	3.06	1.36	6.49	26.45	16.39	42.84	2.53
May	27	0.07	7.41	1.63	1.16	0.82	2.99	9.11	6.97	16.08	1.38
June	92	0.14	23.49	3.91	2.92	1.16	5.12	27.54	14.76	42.30	1.94
July	41	0.24	17.98	2.21	2.18	0.54	4.35	20.43	12.99	33.42	1.05
August	129	0.07	12.31	2.45	2.01	0.65	4.45	14.83	12.00	26.83	1.22
September	20	0.03	9.62	2.89	1.36	0.41	2.92	12.54	7.14	19.68	1.35
October	29	0.03	2.82	0.65	1.16	0.78	2.72	3.50	6.80	10.30	1.53
November	91	0.03	16.59	2.65	2.82	1.39	6.53	19.27	16.39	35.66	1.76
December	11	0.10	17.03	2.48	1.40	1.16	5.34	19.61	12.78	32.39	3.74

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963 **NORTH LINDSEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile							Lead Per- oxide Method		
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals			
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄				
January	22	0.03	11.42	2.33	3.34	2.87	8.14	13.78	19.86	33.64	3.08
February	19	0.03	4.86	1.12	1.28	0.84	3.18	6.01	7.63	13.64	2.28
March	43	0.03	8.72	1.89	2.20	1.11	4.53	10.64	11.32	21.96	1.57
April	52	0.03	10.88	2.16	1.69	1.05	3.75	13.07	9.05	22.12	1.63
May	21	0.03	15.30	1.56	1.99	0.74	2.43	16.89	8.01	24.90	1.10
June	80				out of	commis sion					
July	32	0.14	11.55	2.97	2.40	0.57	3.11	14.66	9.46	24.12	0.93
August	116	0.03	7.77	1.99	1.32	0.61	3.18	9.79	8.55	18.34	0.95
September	17	0.03	5.20	0.98	0.95	0.34	1.93	6.21	4.60	10.81	1.19
October	27	0.07	6.15	1.11	1.01	1.18	2.40	7.33	5.78	13.11	1.39
November	92	0.07	7.87	1.11	1.66	1.42	4.49	9.05	10.44	19.49	1.74
December	10	0.03	9.22	1.22	0.98	1.08	3.92	10.47	9.32	19.79	2.39

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963
HEALTH DEPARTMENT DEPOT

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile							Lead Per- oxide Method	
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			'Totals		
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄			
January	23	0.03	32.72	11.79	5.40	2.88	9.47	44.54	67.46	4.45
February	19	0.07	38.29	9.47	4.90	1.29	11.86	47.83	76.45	4.42
March	47	0.07	30.90	5.86	4.84	1.42	10.07	36.83	61.17	2.05
April	54	0.03	32.16	7.92	3.54	1.36	8.51	40.11	60.48	2.76
May	20	0.03	12.06	2.02	1.52	0.89	3.15	14.11	22.99	1.33
June	91	0.20	40.54	6.49	3.78	1.23	7.05	47.23	65.25	2.57
July	46	0.16	27.59	4.64	2.95	0.83	5.37	32.39	48.02	1.51
August	118	0.03	15.43	2.98	1.46	0.89	5.07	18.44	33.87	1.31
September	23	0.07	13.08	2.32	1.69	0.63	3.71	15.47	24.74	1.25
October	33	0.10	26.86	3.28	3.25	1.09	6.26	30.24	45.57	2.07
November	89	0.07	39.84	7.88	5.17	1.82	9.90	47.79	73.03	2.41
December	13	0.10	25.80	4.57	1.19	1.32	7.78	30.47	49.35	3.82

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963 **POLICE STATION**

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile								Lead Per- oxide Method	M.g. of SO ₂ , per 100 sq. cm. per day	
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals				
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter			Total dissolved and undissolved matter
January	26	0.03	6.81	2.44	3.01	3.69	7.48	9.28	21.23	30.51	3.71	
February	19	0.10	11.88	3.56	2.67	1.22	6.06	15.54	15.41	30.95	3.91	
March	45	0.10	15.03	3.69	3.62	1.39	7.55	18.82	18.72	37.54	2.12	
April	54	0.07	12.76	3.12	2.07	1.35	4.33	15.95	9.89	25.84	1.95	
May	27	0.07	6.70	1.96	1.15	0.95	3.08	8.73	9.14	17.87	1.42	
June	91	0.14	13.37	3.01	2.24	1.15	4.37	16.52	10.36	26.88	1.42	
July	53	0.10	11.73	3.18	2.03	0.68	4.27	15.03	11.44	26.47	1.31	
August	125	0.07	8.97	1.73	1.52	1.29	4.30	10.77	10.29	21.06	1.31	
September	21	0.03	5.14	1.40	1.08	0.47	2.54	6.57	6.09	12.66	1.52	
October	26	0.10	8.77	1.39	1.59	0.78	4.98	10.26	12.05	22.31	2.22	
November	98	0.07	16.55	2.27	3.72	1.76	7.92	18.89	20.93	39.82	2.23	
December	12	0.07	8.36	1.46	1.18	0.74	3.22	9.89	8.16	18.05	1.25	

FOXHILLS SCHOOL

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile									Lead Per- oxide Method	M.g. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals				
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄	Total undissolved matter	Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter		
January	29	0.03	9.41	4.70	1.62	2.95	4.31	14.14	13.25	27.39	1.41	
February	27	0.07	24.08	8.08	2.52	0.83	5.00	32.23	13.65	45.88	1.75	
March	47	0.10	32.75	11.86	2.32	0.96	5.60	44.71	14.11	58.82	1.44	
April	57	0.03	15.27	3.81	1.79	0.86	4.04	19.11	11.03	30.14	1.12	
May	29	0.07	12.39	3.87	1.16	0.66	2.75	16.33	7.52	23.85	1.13	
June	95	0.26	17.22	5.67	1.85	0.70	3.94	23.15	9.77	32.92	0.76	
July	43	0.10	11.59	3.74	1.26	0.33	2.52	15.43	7.65	23.08	0.83	
August	120	0.07	11.49	3.87	1.62	0.93	3.97	15.43	10.66	26.09	0.87	
September	24	0.03	6.86	2.15	0.89	0.30	2.09	9.04	4.87	13.91	1.13	
October	33	0.07	9.37	1.69	1.19	0.50	1.52	11.13	4.67	15.80	1.26	
November	94	0.07	16.06	3.05	2.22	1.42	4.74	19.18	14.54	33.72	1.35	
December	12	0.07	9.27	1.92	1.32	1.39	5.13	11.26	12.06	23.32	2.66	

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963 **FERRY ROAD WEST**

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile							Lead Per- oxide Method	M.g. of SO ₃ , per 100 sq. cm. per day		
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter			Totals				
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄	Total undissolved matter			Total dissolved matter	Total dissolved and undissolved matter
January	17	0.03	3.90	1.25	1.32	2.23	3.79	5.18	10.40	15.58	1.55	
February	13	0.03	3.79	0.88	1.02	0.68	2.54	4.70	6.09	10.79	2.70	
March	42	0.07	13.21	2.57	2.27	1.19	5.08	15.85	12.43	28.28	1.46	
April	49	0.03	6.23	1.22	1.19	0.88	3.25	7.48	8.77	16.25	1.41	
May	27	0.03	6.67	2.00	0.85	0.34	2.57	8.70	6.40	15.10	1.12	
June	73	0.14	9.14	2.37	1.46	1.22	4.00	11.65	9.68	21.33	1.13	
July	42	0.07	6.30	1.62	0.91	0.64	2.03	7.99	6.13	14.12	1.06	
August	103	0.03	5.86	1.49	1.05	0.54	3.01	7.38	8.09	15.47	No record	
September	21	0.03	3.96	0.98	0.74	0.22	1.76	4.97	4.16	9.13	1.44	
October	28	0.07	3.49	1.05	0.74	0.61	1.73	4.61	4.33	8.94	1.81	
November	86	0.07	8.23	1.15	1.46	1.52	4.03	9.45	10.33	19.78	1.54	
December	10	0.03	4.98	0.91	0.88	0.61	2.40	5.92	6.30	12.22		

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963 **HOLME LANE**

Month	Station Rainfall collected in milli- metres	Figures in tons per square mile							Lead Per- oxide Method	M.g. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day	
		Insoluble Matter			Included in Soluble Matter		Totals				
		Tarry matter	Ash	Other Combustible matter	Lime as Ca + +	Chlorine as Cl'	Sulphate as SO ₄	Total undissolved matter			matter Total dissolved matter
January	16	0.03	4.07	1.03	1.00	1.87	3.07	5.13	7.50	12.63	1.33
February	18	0.07	2.63	0.70	1.10	0.50	2.37	3.40	6.00	9.40	1.15
March	40	0.03	8.67	1.67	3.13	0.80	4.94	10.37	11.81	22.18	1.27
April	41	0.03	3.90	1.17	1.25	0.83	2.90	5.10	7.24	12.34	0.85
May	27	0.03	5.34	2.20	0.93	0.77	3.07	7.57	6.77	14.34	0.79
June	72	0.13	6.14	2.73	1.20	0.37	3.03	9.00	7.40	16.40	0.60
July	63	0.13	3.80	2.67	1.33	0.33	3.30	6.60	11.74	18.34	0.59
August	100	0.03	4.90	2.80	0.93	0.50	2.90	7.73	8.10	15.83	0.74
September	20	0.03	3.57	1.40	0.70	0.15	1.70	5.00	4.20	9.20	0.77
October	26	0.07	2.03	1.17	0.80	0.47	1.97	3.27	4.50	7.77	0.86
November	88	0.03	5.24	1.07	1.87	0.90	4.60	6.34	10.81	17.15	1.06
December	12	0.03	2.03	0.57	1.20	0.67	3.20	2.63	7.70	10.33	1.27

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963 **Comparison of Figures—Old Stations and New**

Total Solids Deposited—Tons per Square Mile per Month									
1963	Sewage Works	Brumby Hospital	Technical College	Health Depot	Police Station	Foxhills School	Ferry Road West	Holme Lane	Totals
January	18.75	60.28	33.64	67.46	30.51	27.39	15.58	12.63	266.24
February	11.40	27.26	13.64	76.45	30.95	45.88	10.79	9.40	225.77
March	24.74	33.66	21.96	61.17	37.54	58.82	28.28	22.18	288.35
April	16.07	42.84	22.13	60.48	25.84	30.14	16.25	12.34	226.09
May	17.30	16.08	24.90	22.99	17.87	23.85	15.10	14.34	152.43
June	20.54	42.30	—	65.25	26.88	32.92	21.33	16.40	225.62
July	14.71	33.42	24.12	48.02	26.47	23.08	14.12	18.34	202.28
August	14.67	26.83	18.34	33.87	21.06	26.09	15.47	15.83	172.16
September	7.97	19.68	10.81	24.74	12.66	13.91	9.13	9.20	108.10
October	14.07	10.30	13.11	45.57	22.31	15.80	8.94	7.77	137.87
November	16.07	35.66	19.49	73.03	39.82	33.72	19.78	17.15	254.72
December	12.47	32.39	19.79	49.35	18.05	23.32	12.22	10.33	177.92
Totals	188.76	380.70	221.93	628.38	309.96	354.92	186.99	165.91	2,437.55
Averages	15.73	31.72	20.18	52.36	25.83	29.58	15.58	13.83	203.13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1963

Lead Peroxide Method—(M.g. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day)									
1963	Sewage Works	Brumby Hospital	Technical College	Health Depot	Police Station	Foxhills School	Ferry Road West	Holme Lane	Totals
January	2.14	3.92	3.08	4.45	3.71	1.41	1.55	1.33	21.59
February	1.67	2.76	2.28	4.42	3.91	1.75	2.70	1.15	20.64
March	1.25	1.73	1.57	2.05	2.12	1.44	1.46	1.27	12.89
April	1.19	2.53	1.63	2.76	1.95	1.12	1.41	0.85	13.44
May	1.40	1.38	1.10	1.33	1.42	1.13	1.12	0.79	9.67
June	0.86	1.94	1.32	2.57	1.42	0.76	1.13	0.60	10.60
July	0.74	1.05	0.93	1.51	1.31	0.83	1.06	0.59	8.02
August	0.85	1.22	0.95	1.31	1.31	0.87	No record	0.74	7.25
September	0.92	1.35	1.19	1.25	1.52	1.13		0.77	8.13
October	1.10	1.53	1.39	2.07	2.22	1.26	1.44	0.86	11.87
November	1.09	1.76	1.74	2.41	2.23	1.35	1.81	1.06	13.45
December	1.51	3.74	2.39	3.82	1.25	2.66	1.54	1.27	18.18
Totals	14.72	24.91	19.57	29.95	24.37	15.71	15.22	11.28	155.73
Averages	1.23	2.07	1.63	2.50	2.03	1.31	1.52	0.94	12.98

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

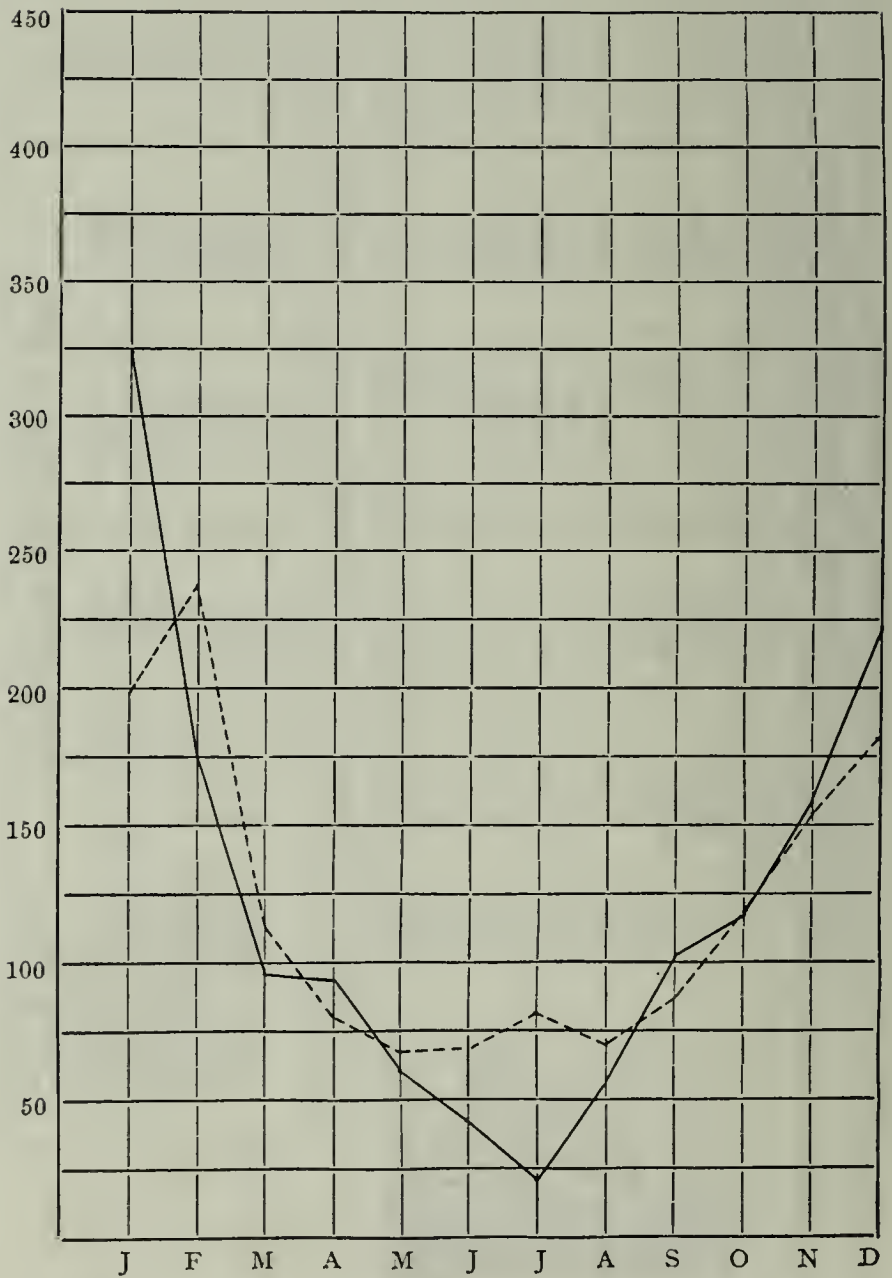
Monthly Averages in Tons per Square Mile of Total Solids Deposited						
	1938	1947	1954	1955	1958	1963
Britannia Corner	22.62	32.95	—	—	—	—
Brumby Hospital	17.85	29.81	18.42	47.80	38.28	31.72
Santon	162.53	89.12	—	—	—	—
Old Police Station	—	60.46	—	—	—	—
Health Depot	—	—	28.02	51.95	82.59	52.36
Sewage Works	—	—	16.56	17.07	20.72	15.73
Foxhills School	—	—	14.33	21.64	22.36	29.58
New Police Station	—	—	17.61	25.31	31.99	25.83
Technical College	—	—	11.01	16.56	21.63	20.18
Holme Lane	—	—	—	—	—	13.83
Ferry Road West	—	—	—	—	—	15.58

Lead Peroxide Method (M.g. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm. per day). Monthly Averages				
	1954	1955	1958	1963
Sewage Works	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.23
Brumby Hospital	1.48	1.58	1.75	2.07
Technical College	1.11	1.45	1.45	1.63
Health Depot	1.37	1.64	1.51	2.50
Foxhills School	1.29	0.99	1.23	1.31
Police Station	1.67	1.79	1.82	2.03
Holme Lane	—	—	—	0.94
Ferry Road West	—	—	—	1.27

SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1963

Health

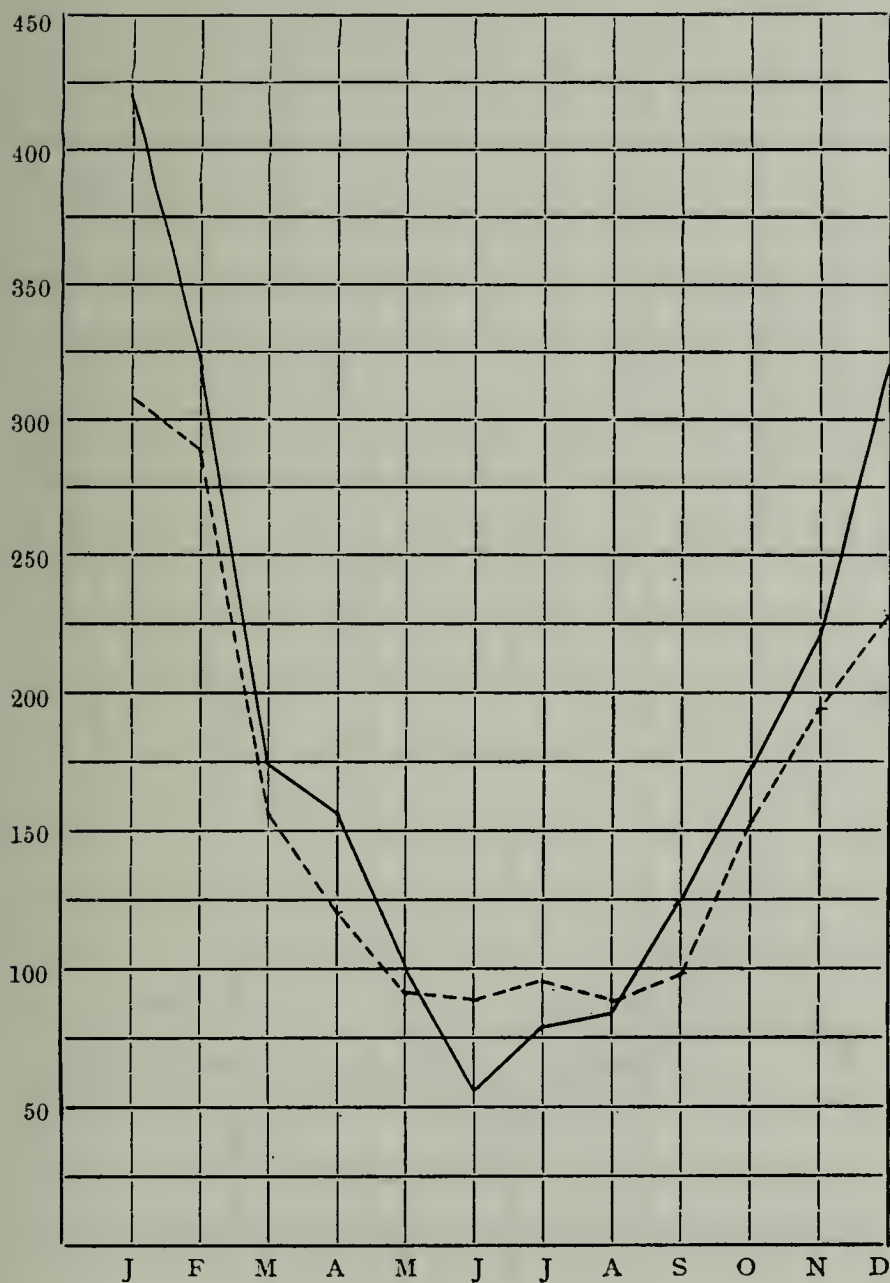
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SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1963

Britannia

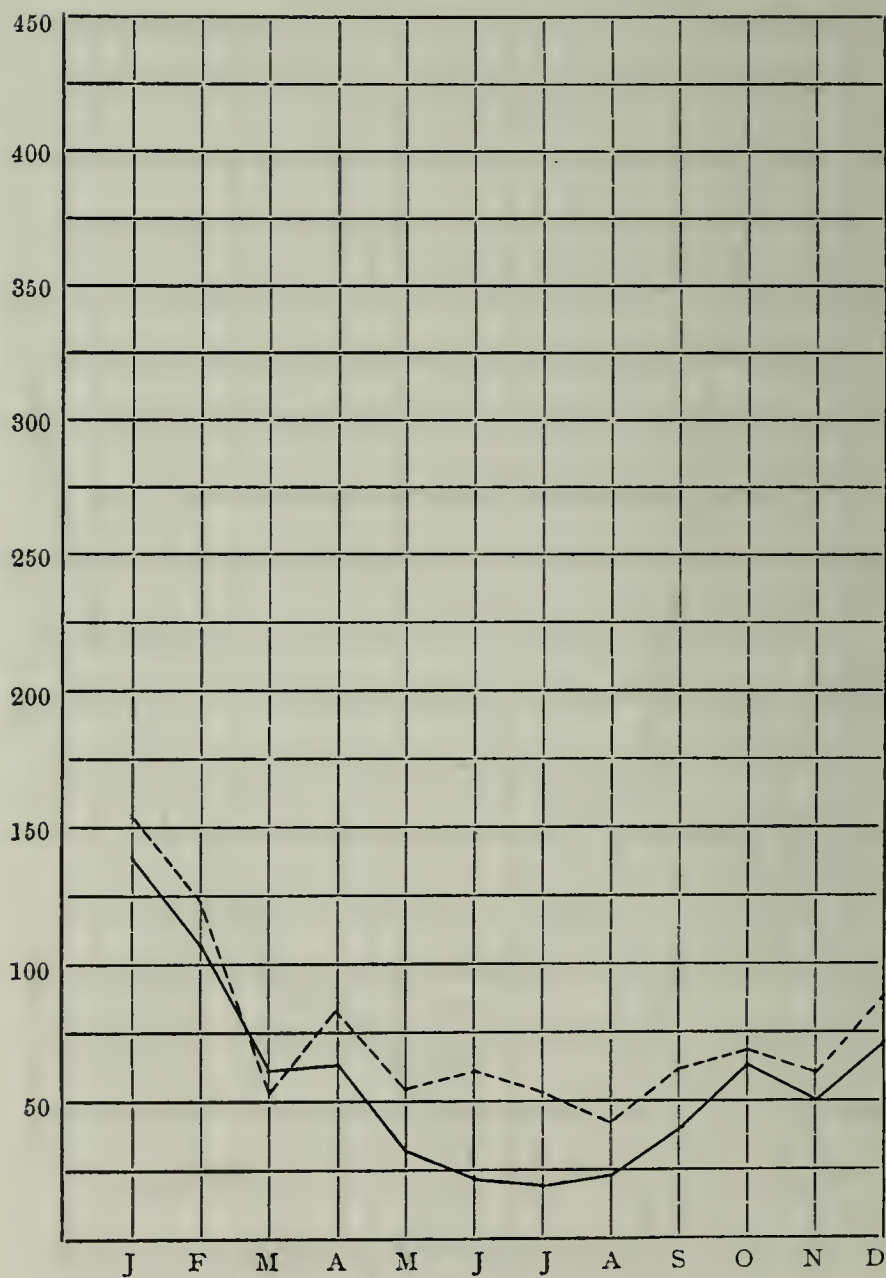
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SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1963

Riddings

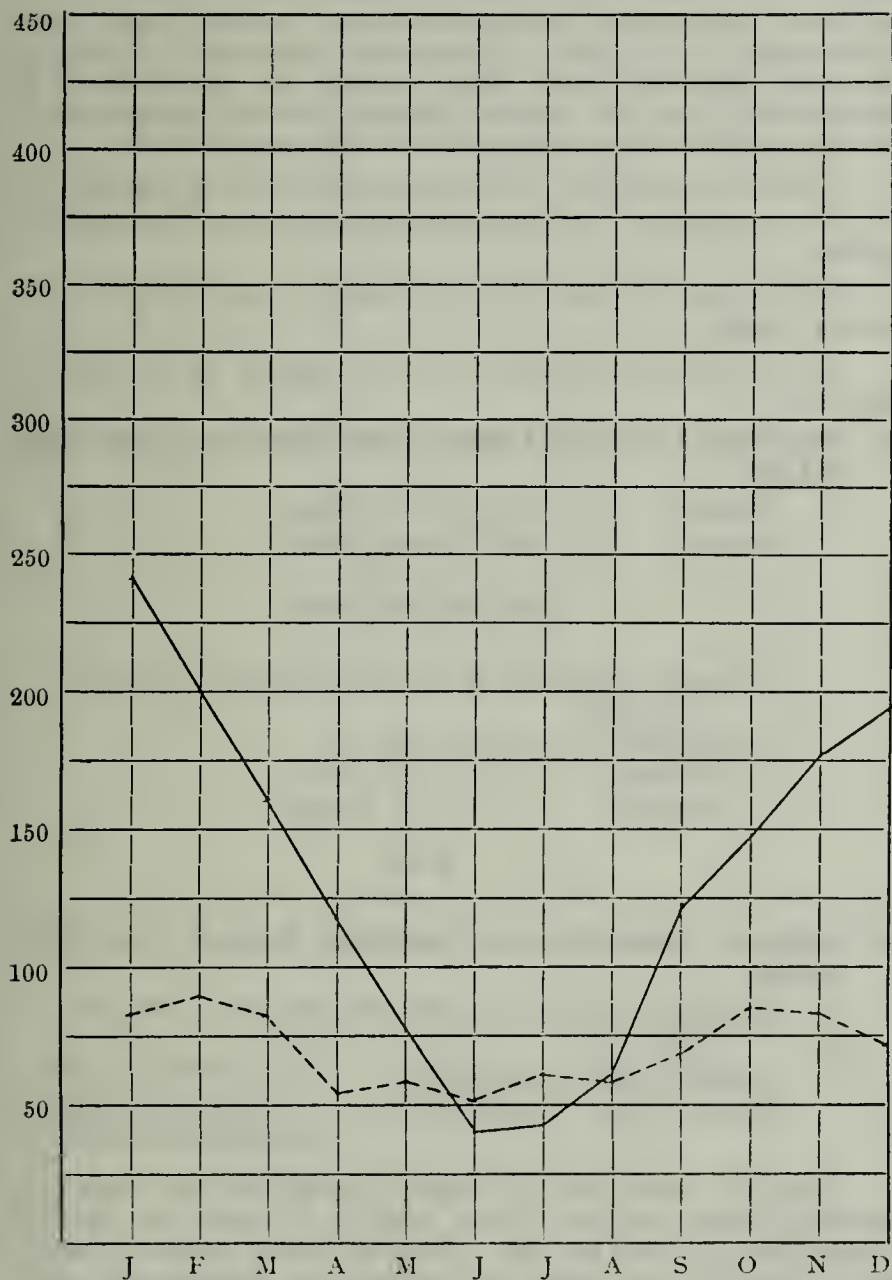
— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1963

Parks

— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



WATER SUPPLY

There are sixty-nine houses in the town not provided with mains water supply. Two houses have no mains within a reasonable distance, four owner/occupiers have stated that they propose to provide a supply within the next year, three owners have been informally notified of their obligation to provide the necessary water supply. One tenant has refused the owner's offer to put in a sink and water supply on the grounds that she, a widow, cannot afford the proposed rent increase. Eleven owners are either old age pensioners or otherwise cannot afford to carry out improvements to their properties and the remaining houses are all in various areas of the town subject to re-development in the foreseeable future.

Forty-three samples of water were taken from various parts of the town and sent for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Nine samples of water were chemically examined with satisfactory results.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer:—

(a) Consumption in North Lindsey Water Board area, year ended 31.12.63

Domestic	.....	1,306,505,000 gallons
Metered	.....	589,557,000 gallons
		<hr/>
		1,896,062,000 gallons
		<hr/>

Estimated population at 30.6.63 (Registrar General)
= 117,222

Consumption per head per day:—

Domestic	.....	30.54 gallons
Metered	.....	13.77 gallons
		<hr/>
		44.31
		<hr/>

(b) Estimated Consumption in Scunthorpe Borough, year ended 31.12.63

Estimated population at 30.6.63 (Registrar General)
= 68,890

Estimated total consumption	.....	1,114,168,000 gallons
Average daily consumption	.....	3,052,516 gallons
		= 44.3 gallons/head/day

It will be noted that the metred consumption has risen considerably during 1963 and this is reflected, of course, in the total consumption per head per day. The chief factor in this increase is the provision of a new supply to Lysaghts Ltd., through which sixty million gallons have been taken during the period August—December, an average of approximately 400,000 gallons per day.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES 1963

	28th Jan.	28th Feb.	4th Apr.	2nd May	8th Aug.	29th Aug.	3rd Oct.	21st Nov.
Physical Characters								
Suspended matter	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	clear : faintly yellow	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : colourless
Taste	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal
Odour	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Chemical Examination								
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	536.0	450.0	528.0	562.0	418.0	430.0	542.0	428.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	64.0	38.0	61.0	60.0	31.0	34.0	56.0	33.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	105.5	62.6	100.6	98.9	51.1	56.1	92.3	54.0
Nitrites	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.24	5.48	0.24	0.48	8.0	4.50	1.47	3.0
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Total Hardness	86.0	92.0	76.0	88.0	94.0	88.0	100.0	92.0
Temporary Hardness	64.0	92.0	76.0	86.0	94.0	88.0	100.0	92.0
Permanent Hardness	22.0	none	none	2.0	none	none	none	none
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.28	0.20	0.39	0.58	0.24	0.19	0.55	0.21
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.14	0.016	0.006	0.014	0.016	0.004	0.026	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.24	0.016	0.032	0.032	0.040	0.024	0.040	0.032
Free Chlorine	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Sodium Bicarbonate	none	186.5	13.4	none	208.0	208.0	52.0	210.0
pH value	8.0	7.6	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.4
Bacteriological Examination								
B. Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subcultures showed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MILK

There are two dairies in the town which produce and supply the bulk of the milk sold.

Milk vending machines have now been fixed in the town in public places and a number in some of the industrial concerns. The milk sold is raw tuberculin tested milk in cartons and is produced in the rural area.

Regular sampling of all milks takes place. The main sampling is bacteriological but at one dairy where the milk comes in churns, biological and chemical samplings are carried out. The chemical sampling is mainly by the Gerber method, and the checking is done in the laboratory attached to the Public Health Department. Formal follow-up samples are taken if the Gerber results are consistently low.

The following licences are in force:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	2
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	2
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	172
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	1

(a) Bacteriological Examination

The following are the results from the 436 samples of milk taken during the year:—

Designation	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	144	1	145
T.T. (Pasteurised)	127	—	127
Sterilised	98	—	98
Tuberculin Tested	62	4	66
	<u>431</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>436</u>

(b) Biological Examination

The following are the results from forty-eight samples of milk taken during the year:—

	Satisfactory	Brucella	T.B.	Total
Ungraded	16	2	—	18
Tuberculin Tested	28	2	—	30
	<u>44</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>48</u>

(c) Gerber Samples

Number examined	126
Number deficient in fat	1
Number deficient in solids-not-fat	23

Follow-up samples were taken and all proved satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

(a) Bacteriological Examination

Seventeen samples of ice-cream were sent for bacteriological examination. Thirteen were Grade 1 and four were Grade 2.

From the above results it would appear that the ice cream sold in the town is bacteriologically very clean.

(b) Chemical Examination

Fourteen samples were sent for chemical analysis and they all proved to be well above the required standard.

FOOD PREMISES

Regular checks are made on all premises where food is prepared, stored or sold.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is forty-three (forty-one meat and two fish).

Seventy-three visits were made to thirteen bakehouses and the following contraventions were found and remedied :

Provision of nail brushes	.....	.....	3
Cleansing of Preparation Room	.....	.....	1

120 visits to the fifty-nine butchers' shops in the town resulted in the following contraventions being remedied at five shops :

Re-decoration of Preparation Room	.....	3
Provision of a wash-hand basin	.....	1
Removal of clothes from Preparation Room		1

The thirty-one cafes and snack bars received sixty-six inspections and the following contraventions were remedied :

Provision of wash-hand basin	.....	.....	2
Cleansing of Preparation Room	.....	.....	1
Re-tiling of walls of Preparation Room	.....		1
Removal of clothes from Preparation Room			1

Seventy-nine visits were made to the forty-four fish and chip shops and no contraventions were noted.

1,416 visits were made to other food premises including shops, factories, mobile shops and market stalls.

212 premises were visited in respect of unsound food.

SHOPS

227 visits were made to non-food shops and it was necessary to ask for the notices to be displayed concerning employment of young persons, seats for female workers, half-day closings, Sunday Trading and hand-washing in fifty-seven instances.

FOOD SAMPLING

139 samples of food and drugs, all informal, were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details are as follows:

					Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin	—	5	5
Boric Ointment	—	3	3
Bread	—	3	3
Butter	—	2	2
Butter Sweets	—	4	4
Camphorated Oil	—	6	6
Cascara Sagrada	—	3	3
Castor Oil	—	3	3
Cheese	—	4	4
Coffee Essence	—	3	3
Cream Cakes	—	4	4
Cream Rice Milk Pudding	—	2	2
Cream Sago Milk Pudding	—	1	1
Currants	—	4	4
Curry Powder	—	3	3
Double Cream	—	6	6
Friars Balsam	—	4	4
Ground Almonds	—	3	3
Ground Ginger	—	4	4
Ice Cream	—	14	14
Lard	—	4	4
Lemonade	—	6	6
Lucozade	—	1	1
Marzipan	—	5	5
Mustard	—	3	3
Olive Oil	—	3	3
Orange Squash	—	5	5
Raisins	—	3	3
Sauce	—	3	3
Stuffing	—	12	12
Sugar	—	1	1
Sultanas	—	3	3
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1
Tincture of Iodine	—	4	4
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1
Zinc Ointment	—	3	3
						<hr/> 139	<hr/> 139 <hr/>

The following table shows the results of the unsatisfactory samples:—

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample	Formal/ Informal	Report	Action taken
3482	Camphor-ated Oil	Informal	Slightly deficient in camphor.	Old stock withdrawn.
3490	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	Excess of Iodine of 34.4% and excess of Potassium Iodide of 36%.	Existing stock withdrawn.
3491	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	Excess of Iodine of 10% and excess of Potassium Iodide of 4.8%	Existing stock withdrawn.
3467	Cream Cakes	Informal	“Creamy” portion of sample contained 32.74% fat of which not more than 1.1% was butter fat.	Warning letter.
3465	Cream Cakes	Informal	“Creamy” portion of sample contained 32.23% fat consisting entirely of fat foreign to milk.	Warning letter.

Other Foods

Whilst inspecting premises in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations, due regard is paid to food either exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale. Frequent visits are made to the stalls in both Public Markets. A check is also kept on food in mobile shops, warehouses and stalls.

The Inspectors are called to food shops and warehouses to check over old stock and to issue certificates of unfitness as required. A total of seven tons sixteen and a half cwts. of tinned goods etc. was surrendered as unsound and disposed of on the Council's controlled tip.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963

These Regulations now make it obligatory for 100% inspection of meat killed locally and give details of scales of charges to be made for such inspection.

It has always been the practice to endeavour to give a 100% inspection of meat killed at the two slaughterhouses. The effect of the Regulations has been that the Inspector on duty at the abattoir has been spending more time there. Three Public Health Inspectors

carry out meat inspection on rota and it is possible therefore for them to carry out district work, two weeks out of three.

The charges for meat inspection were approved at:

Beast	.....	.....	.....	.....	1s. 6d.
Pigs and Calves	.....	.....	.....	.....	3d.
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	.....	2d.

There was an increase in the number of beast and pigs inspected at the abattoir with a slight decrease in the number of sheep inspected.

The number of pigs killed at the private slaughterhouse in the town decreased. The proprietors commenced killing sheep in December of this year.

As one could expect with increased killing, there was a very small percentage increase in the amount of meat condemned. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle continued to fall, though it was necessary to condemn two pigs as suffering from the disease. No generalised cysticercus bovis was noted but the number of parts affected rose from forty-eight to sixty-one. In view of the increase in the number of cattle killed (6,481 as against 5,184 in 1962) the increase is not high.

Mohammedan Slaughter

During the year three applications to slaughter sheep by the Mohammedan method were received. Two were approved and one was not. The applicants agreed that pre-stunning of sheep by means of an electric lethaler would be carried out and for a short time this was done. It is difficult to convince the Muslims that the method of pre-stunning does not go against their faith and the words in the Koran. The local priests have been invited to the abattoir for a demonstration and discussion but so far have not taken advantage of the offer.

At the renewal of the slaughtering licences in December, no applications were received for Mohammedan slaughter and it is assumed that the Muslim butcher and cafe proprietor obtain their meat from sources outside the town.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered during 1963.

	Beast	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Private Pigs	Private Sheep
January	595	4	1	585	1,156	617	—
February	384	—	5	431	1,045	455	—
March	467	1	3	232	1,006	424	—
April	773	4	11	175	1,041	507	—
May	661	1	5	294	985	544	—
June	489	1	3	367	688	401	—
July	561	1	3	635	1,084	456	—
August	459	—	—	885	810	492	—
September	459	—	9	1,154	1,011	495	—
October	572	2	3	1,337	1,212	594	—
November	507	5	2	1,243	1,068	546	—
December	554	—	4	970	1,453	468	61
	6,481	19	49	8,308	12,559	5,999	61

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED 1963

				Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	49	8,369	18,558
Number inspected .....	.....	.....	.....	6,481	19	49	8,369	18,558
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	—	3	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	1,709	1	1	53	1,281
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....	.....	.....	.....	26.4	15.7	2.0	0.67	6.9
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	38	—	—	—	440
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	0.58	—	—	—	2.3
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	61	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	.....	.....	.....	61	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving weight in pounds and the disease or cause of unfitness.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	672	474	405	606	569	439	234	519	492	826	761	252	6,249
Abscesses	812	611	503	1,215	696	466	254	897	619	787	688	540	8,088
Arthritis	112	—	5	14	12	13	24	210	3	30	37	56	516
Actinomycosis	—	120	30	90	90	30	90	—	—	—	90	30	570
Injury	95	347	126	125	745	40	41	485	106	395	121	73	2,699
Cysticercus Bovis	132	64	30	206	38	102	46	7	64	212	78	160	1,139
Dropsy and Emaciation	—	70	417	539	—	—	—	38	65	—	43	—	1,172
Erysipelas and Urticaria	32	—	85	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
Fevered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	34	380	—	—	540
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	112	200
Septicæmia	—	—	—	484	—	—	—	—	—	47	70	—	601
Decomposition	30	—	13	113	218	587	765	678	346	233	47	131	3,161
Inflammation and Pneumonia.....	418	453	274	389	985	628	435	1,001	778	1,087	613	538	7,599
Parasitical Infestation	496	312	411	566	799	611	564	765	559	966	1,085	1,009	8,143
Other Conditions	55	67	73	79	168	141	122	129	44	27	20	18	943
	2,854	2,518	2,372	4,501	4,446	3,057	2,575	4,729	3,110	5,078	3,653	2,919	41,812

HOUSING

New Houses

314 houses were built by the local authority, one by other local authorities and 159 by private builders.

The first block of flats (fourteen storey dwelling) was opened. This block stands on the Westcliff Escarpment overlooking the Trent Valley and is now a landmark for people entering the town.

Sub-Standard Houses

The following houses were demolished :

Procedure under Compulsory Purchase Orders:

Church Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21.
Greens Terrace East Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Ashby High Street Nos. 165, 167, 173 and 175.
Park Street Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21.

As a result of Certificates of Unfitness issued by the Medical Officer of Health:

Park Street Nos. 24, 26, 32 and 36.
Winterton Road Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21.

Houses Closed following Certificates of Unfitness issued by the Medical Officer of Health:

Trafford Street Nos. 10 and 12.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are 118 houses on the register.

Five notices were served on owners and occupiers of the intention to place Management Orders on the houses, but the actual Orders were never made because the houses reverted to ordinary dwellings with the exodus of the lodgers.

One Statutory and three Informal Notices were served to abate overcrowding and these were complied with satisfactorily.

Four Statutory Notices were served to provide hot water and one had been complied with at the end of the year.

Eight Informal requests to owners to provide hot water resulted in four compliances, and cooking facilities were provided at two houses.

One Notice in connection with an accumulation of refuse was abated.

The general effect of stating the intention to place Management Orders on houses has been to put the houses out of commission as Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Notices for the provision of hot water are generally being complied with and outstanding notices are being followed up.

Periodic visits are paid to every house known to contain members of more than one family and which has become a House in Multiple Occupation. It is impossible to keep up-to-date with every house because of the fact that the coloured population, who are the main persons in these houses, tend to move from house to house.

Rent Act

No Certificates of Disrepair were either issued or revoked.

Hostels

Three Hostels remain open.

Brigg Road—accommodation for 128—very little used.

British Railways—accommodation for 40—in full use.

Redbourn Works—accommodation for 100—in partial use.

Caravans

The Municipal Site is now controlled by the Housing Department and a waiting list still remains.

The privately owned caravan site (forty caravans) received constant surveillance throughout the year.

Pet Animals Act 1951

This is administered by the Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. and five premises are registered by the Health Committee. No adverse reports were received.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

This Act came on to the statute books during the year but comes into force on the 1st January, 1964.

Drainage and Sanitation

The number of houses not connected to the public sewer is now seventy-one. Seven houses have pail closets, twenty-three cesspools and forty-one are connected to septic tanks. All the houses are too far from public sewers to be connected thereto.

One house (Poultry Farm, East Common Lane) was purchased by the Council and closed on the death of the occupant. This house had a pail closet and well water.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

There are two registered premises and no contraventions were recorded.

Swimming Baths

There is now a swimming pool attached to the John Leggott Grammar School as well as the two at the public baths. Each pool is regularly examined for bacteriological standards and for chemical analysis.

During the year the following samples were taken and all proved satisfactory.

	Bacteriological Chemical	
Public Baths	52	7
John Leggott Grammar School	8	1

The Baths Superintendent has supplied the following information in respect of attendances at the municipal baths during the year 1963 (January to December).

1963	Swimmers— Adults, Juniors, Juven- iles	Spec- tators	School Swim- ming	Clubs	Total Swim- mers	Slipper Baths	Grand Total
Jan.	724	18	4,107	642	5,473	1,296	6,787
Feb.	1,391	23	4,006	603	6,000	1,185	7,208
Mar.	2,482	31	5,302	805	8,589	1,411	10,031
Apr.	756	11	1,702	312	2,770	1,194	3,975
May	14,610	999	5,144	2,663	22,417	1,337	24,753
June	21,797	1,627	3,888	3,000	28,685	1,307	31,617
July	20,895	1,866	4,150	2,084	27,129	1,324	30,319
Aug.	20,206	1,781	—	2,255	22,461	1,304	25,546
Sept.	13,906	1,266	3,087	1,877	18,870	1,127	21,263
Oct.	2,972	22	6,053	1,681	10,706	1,194	11,922
Nov.	2,426	17	4,338	1,132	7,896	1,210	9,123
Dec.	1,102	20	3,158	781	4,941	1,238	6,199
TOTALS	103,267	7,681	44,935	17,835	165,937	15,127	188,745

Paddling Pools

It was necessary to take continual samples from both paddling pools in the town, due to the presence of coliform organisms in the water.

Twenty-eight samples were sent for bacteriological examination from the pool at Sheffield Park and three proved unsatisfactory.

Twenty-four samples were sent for a similar examination from the pool at the Central Park and eight were unsatisfactory.

The trouble appeared to be in the control of the regular flow of chlorinating agent into the water. It was necessary to dose both pools liberally by sprinkling in the sterilising liquid from a bottle rather than allow it to trickle in with the inlet pipe. It is expected that continuous sterilising and filtration plant will be fitted.

One chemical sample was taken from each pool with satisfactory results.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There was no change in the number of public conveniences maintained by the Health Committee.

The total was fifteen (seven each for ladies and gentlemen and one for gentlemen only). Four are fully staffed and provide washing facilities.

The unstaffed conveniences continue to give rise to vandalism and continued surveillance has been essential. An attendant can clean a toilet at any period of the day and within a short time conditions can be so bad as to cause respectable visitors to complain about the insanitary conditions. The only solution would appear to be the employment of full-time staff to man the conveniences. Besides the question of cost, the problem of closing conveniences late at night would arise. A closed convenience is of no use, and experience has proved that if the toilet is closed, the surrounding area is used. The lesser of the two evils is to leave the toilets open all night.

The number of persons using the washing facilities (linen towels) showed a considerable drop over the year. There are in existence free washing facilities (paper towels) and considerable numbers take advantage of them. It has not been possible to record these.

The details of income derived from the conveniences during the year are as follows:—

	1963			1962		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Hosezene	99	10	5	128	5	9
Wash-ups	100	18	8	193	3	8
40% Weighing Machines	132	4	0	184	6	8
TOTAL	£332	13	1	£505	16	1
	1963			1962		
No. of persons using Wash-up	6,734			12,659		
No. of persons using Weighing Machines	79,320			110,600		

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

This continued to be maintained on a seven-day cycle. The very bad weather in the early part of the year caused a slightly longer period between collections, but the routine collection was soon maintained.

The modern vehicles enabled the refuse to be collected without any increase in the number of collectors, but with the increase in the number of new houses being built, it will soon be necessary to amend the establishment.

There was an increase in the amount of refuse and the number of tons collected, but a decrease in the number of loads. This resulted in a saving in fuel consumption.

		Tons	Loads	Bins
1962	.....	14,275	12,414	1,229,982
1963	.....	15,448	11,342	1,286,141

The storage and collection of refuse from the Public Markets has caused considerable trouble for a number of years. One of our old side loading freighters was sold to the Markets' Committee at a very low cost and this has proved most successful. Refuse and salvage is moved daily and there are now no unsightly accumulations in the middle of the market.

New Refuse Disposal Plant

Negotiations with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as well as with Messrs. Heenan & Froude have been proceeding during the year, and the Council agreed that the firm should be the consultants for the scheme.

No firm dates had been arrived at by the end of the year, but the main architectural design had been approved and submitted to the firm.

Refuse Tip

During the year it was necessary to hire plant to excavate 27,000 cu. yards of soil in order to make more room for the quantity of refuse now being tipped.

Salvage

Three salvage vans are now in operation and a considerable portion of shop salvage is collected weekly. Once again, it will soon be necessary to put another van into operation to cope with the increased amount of salvage from existing and new shops. The Thames Board Mills increased the quota of paper and cardboard, but existing conditions in the baling shed have made the target impossible to maintain.

The following Table gives details of the amount of salvage collected and the value.

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1,238	0	0	0	10,479	10	0
Rags	10	11	0	0	168	3	0
Bags		5	1	0	6	9	5
Carpets		10	3	0	3	16	4
Wool		11	2	0	58	3	5
Wood Wool	2	15	2	0	41	10	6
Aluminium and other Metals	1	12	3	0	110	9	0
Mixed Scrap	7	12	0	0	48	3	0
	1,261	18	3	0	10,916	4	8

Vehicles

A second small Blenheim (Karrier) and a 20 cu. yd. Pakamatic (S.D.) replaced two side loading freighters and at the end of the year the following was the disposition of vehicles—

Collection	12
Disposal and Salvage	4
Depot	1
Drains	1
Administration	1
Refuse Tip	2
Spare for use of mechanic	1
Relief for emergencies	2

General

Work on constructing a paint shop commenced but was not finished by the end of the year. This shop has been designed in part of the existing garage. It is hoped that in future years, the garage as it exists now will be used for maintenance and repairs only.

Three new blocks of single storey garages have been designed on adjacent land and one block has received sanction from the Ministry. No works were commenced during the year.

Part of the existing cloakroom was being converted to ablutions and toilets, but the work was not completed by December.

Approval was given for a new weighbridge and office to be constructed to conform to the requirements of the new refuse disposal plant.

The workmen were fitted out with the new maroon boiler suits in place of the usual blue, and yellow P.V.C. jackets were issued for weather protection.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1963/64

1. Operational Statistics

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-1963 estimate).....	68,890
Total Refuse Collected	16,415 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	13 cwts.
Number of premises	22,652
Average haul to point of disposal	2½ miles
Total refuse disposed of	17,502 tons

2. Cost Statement

	Collection	Disposal	Total
Revenue Account	£	£	£
Gross expenditure	54,738	20,105	74,843
Gross income	597	11,279	11,876
Net cost	<u>£54,141</u>	<u>£8,826</u>	<u>£62,967</u>
Unit Costs:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton			
labour only	29 8	12 11	42 7
Gross cost per ton			
transport only.....	30 11	7 9	38 8
Net cost (all expendi-			
ture) per ton	66 0	10 1	76 1

**RODENT CONTROL—PREVENTION OF DAMAGE
BY PESTS ACT 1949**

	Type of Property					
	Non-Agricultural					Agri- cultural
	Type of Infestation	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council)	All Other (inc. Business Premises)	Total	
I. Number of properties in L.A.'s District		100	20,899	1,548	22,547	14
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification		21	213	74	308	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
	Rats	20	203	71	294	3
	Mice	1	10	3	14	—
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.....		22	335	86	493	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
	Rats	5	32	2	39	—
	Mice	—	2	—	2	—
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)		—	—	456	456	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
	Rats	—	—	6	6	—
	Mice	—	—	1	1	—
V. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)		—	—	—	—	—
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.		26	247	83	356	3

HOUSING, Etc.

Tabular Statement

Number of new houses erected during the year :

1. By the Local Authority	314
2. By other Local Authorities	1
3. By other bodies or persons	159
4. Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	—

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year :

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	716
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,783

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	234
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

1. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(i) by owners	7
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	—

2. Proceedings under the Housing Acts :

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(i) by owners	1
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	—

3. Slum Clearance—Proceedings under the Housing Acts :

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	—
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	—
(d) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	—

(e) Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	—
(f) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	*26
(g) Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(h) Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	†8 Demolished †2 Closed

Housing Acts—Overcrowding:

(a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	51
(b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	§5
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	6
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	63

Housing Acts, 1949—59:

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:

(a) Standard Grant	54
(b) Discretionary Grant	37

Number of dwellings subject to grant:

(a) Standard Grant	54
(b) Discretionary Grant	37

* C.P.O.'s in previous year.

§ Houses in Multiple Occupation.

† Certificates of Unfitness issued by Medical Officer of Health as Local Authority owned property.

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES

	Type				With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	12	1
Boot Repairers	8	—
Carpet Binding	—	1
Clothing Manufacturers	3	—
Concrete Manufacturers	3	—
Cycle Repairs	2	—
Dairies	2	—
Dressmakers	2	5
Engineers	17	—
Firewood	1	—
Food Manufacturers	30	—
French Polishers	—	2
Gas Works	1	—
Iron and Steel and Subsidiary Companies	41	—
Joinery and Upholstery	25	—
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	6	—
Marine Stores	—	1
Plumbers and Glaziers	4	—
Printers	4	1
Photographers	—	3
Radio and Electrical Repairs	13	—
Stone Masons	1	—
Saddlery	—	1
Vehicle Repairs	74	—
Watch Repairs	3	—
Wreaths	—	1
Miscellaneous	5	—
					257	16

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431
Houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	716
Informal and Verbal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416
Formal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Houses made fit after Informal Notice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
Houses made fit after Formal Notice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Number of inspections made	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

			Informal Action	Formal Action	Total
Internal house repairs	.....	.....	114	18	132
External house repairs	.....	.....	108	10	118
New sinks and water supply	.....	.....	12	—	12
Dustbins provided	.....	.....	53	1	54
Drains cleared by Local Authority	.....		791	—	791
Drains cleared after notice to owner	.....		6	—	6
Drainage work carried out	.....	.....	33	—	33
Water closets repaired	.....	.....	47	3	50
Accumulations removed	.....	.....	13	—	13
Infestations cleared (ants, etc.)	.....		95	—	95
Houses cleansed	.....	.....	10	1	11
Yards cleansed	.....	.....	5	1	6
Nuisance from animals	.....	.....	8	—	8
Nuisance from burning of rubbish, etc.			4	—	4

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Overcrowding abated	.....	.....	3	1	4
Rooms cleansed	.....	.....	4	—	4
Yards cleansed	.....	.....	3	—	3
Hot water supply provided	.....	.....	4	1	5
Cooking facilities provided	.....	.....	2	—	2
			<u>1,315</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,351</u>

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in the Annual Report with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the Council:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	257	311	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	30	30	—	—
Total	303	361	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2).....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	3	4	—	1	—
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
c. Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	10	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Sections 133 and 134 :

Section 133: Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c):—

Making Wearing Apparel 1

Section 134: —

PERSONAL HEALTH
AND
WELFARE SECTION

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

Two new premises were used for the provision of these services during 1963. An Infant Welfare Clinic was inaugurated in the Community Centre on the Riddings Estate on 15th January, 1963, and was held every Tuesday morning thereafter.

Another Infant Welfare Clinic was started in the Hall of the Church of the Resurrection in Mirfield Road on the Berkeley Estate on 25th April, 1963, and clinics have been held every Thursday afternoon since.

Infant Welfare Clinics have continued to be held at the Parkinson Avenue Centre and the Ashby Centre in Collum Lane, twice weekly at the former and thrice weekly at the latter.

Proprietary foods to a total value of £3,864 were sold at the Centres during 1963.

The following tables give the relevant information about these clinics.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

INFANTS ATTENDING INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING 1963

Centres	Number under One at first attendance	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total number who attended during year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year	Number of sessions held	Average attendance at each session (per session)	Number seen by Doctor
		1963	1962	1961-58		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5				
Parkinson Avenue	450	342	261	212	815	4,969	550	309	5,828	98	59.469	909
Ashby	543	353	350	116	819	6,344	505	160	7,009	152	46.112	1,404
Riddings	442	290	160	73	523	4,608	245	73	4,926	52	94.731	967
Berkeley	104	84	32	12	128	1,092	143	11	1,246	33	37.758	281
TOTALS	1,539	1,069	803	413	2,285	17,013	1,443	553	19,009	335	56.743	3,561

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

Fortnightly Toddlers' sessions continued to be held at Parkinson Avenue Clinic, and the table below summarises the service supplied.

Toddlers' Clinics

Sessions held	28
Attendances + Inoculations	200
(Routine 135, Supervisory —)	
Defects requiring treatment	8
Defects requiring observation only	28

Toddlers attending Infant Welfare Centres

Cases seen	—
Defects requiring treatment	—
Defects requiring observation only	—

Defect				Requiring treatment	For observation but not requiring treatment
Cleanliness .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Infestation: Head .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Body .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Teeth .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Skin .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Eyes (a) Vision .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
(b) Squint .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
(c) Other .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Ears (a) Hearing .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
(b) Otitis Media Rt. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Otitis Media Lt. ....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
(c) Other .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Nose and Throat .....	.....	.....	.....	—	7
Speech .....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Lymphatic Glands .....	.....	.....	.....	—	3
Heart Circulation .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Lungs .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Development (a) Hernia .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
(b) Other .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Orthopaedic (a) Posture .....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
(b) Feet .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
(c) Other .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
(b) Other .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Psychological (a) Development .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
(b) Stability .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—
Abdomen .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Enuresis .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Total				8	28

3. MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLINICS

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics, at which expectant mothers are instructed in baby-care and taught about their forthcoming confinements by specially trained health visitors were held as usual at the Parkinson Avenue and Collum Lane Centres. In all 164 expectant mothers made a total of 925 attendances to receive this instruction.

4. ANTENATAL CLINICS

A change was made in the organisation of this service. The Antenatal Clinic formerly held on Monday morning at Parkinson Avenue was discontinued as an antenatal clinic, though it was retained for the taking of blood samples. Instead, a session was arranged at Parkinson Avenue to which midwives could take their own patients, when, for any reason, an antenatal examination would be more conveniently carried out in an examination room than in the patient's own house. From May, when this amenity was made available, to the end of the year, 223 antenatal examinations were made there by the domiciliary midwives. Though not directly adding to the services given, this measure helped to ensure that the services were available with the greatest economy of staff and the maximum convenience to the patient.

WELFARE FOOD SERVICES

The following table gives details of the issues of these commodities, excluding stock losses at the Centres.

		National Dried Milk (In 20 oz. tins)	Cod Liver Oil (In 6 oz. bottles)	Vitamin A & D Tablets (In pkts. of 20)	Orange Juice (In 6 oz. bottles)
Ashby	.....	6,698	383	473	3,376
Parkinson Avenue	.....	11,792	521	876	5,454
Riddings	.....	2,220	158	187	1,775
Berkeley	.....	718	52	72	568

The total receipts, in cash and stamps, during 1963 were £3,372 6s. 0d.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The Borough Council continued to work through the Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work which handled the service previously, as the County Council's agents, in a satisfactory manner.

Financial aid is given to girls in the Borough requiring this service and during 1963 such assistance was given to three girls, one aged 16 and two aged 17.

The usual period of stay in all these cases referred to the Borough Council is 14—16 weeks.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

At the start of the year there were nine midwives on the staff of the Health Department. Another one joined the service in May. One midwife took the special course in the care of premature babies. Thus at the end of the year there were ten midwives on the Borough staff, three of whom had special training in the care of the premature.

This staff looked after 423 patients at their home deliveries. In seventy-seven of these cases a doctor was also present. The care of these patients after delivery required 6,196 visits. In addition, 1,655 visits were paid in looking after the 277 mothers who, with their babies, were discharged from the maternity hospital before the 10th day. Four cases of miscarriage were also nursed.

5,825 ante-natal visits, 154 "social" visits to see whether conditions were suitable for confinement at home, and 803 other visits, to a total of 14,623, were made by the Borough midwives in carrying out the service. This is slightly less than the total number of visits in 1962, which was 15,199.

PREMATURE BABY SERVICE

A premature baby is defined as a live or still born infant of less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight at birth. 107 births in 1963 were notified as falling into this category. Seventeen of these were stillbirths. 1,249 visits (included in the total in the previous paragraph) were made in the course of the care of these delicate babies by the Borough midwives specially trained in this work.

How these children fared is shown in the table facing.

Weight at birth	Premature live births												Premature still births			
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day				Born			
	Died				Died				Died				in hospital		at home or in a nursing home	
	within 24 hrs. of birth				within 24 hrs. of birth				within 24 hrs. of birth				(13)		(14)	
	in 1 and under 7 days				in 1 and under 7 days				in 1 and under 7 days							
	Total births				Total births				Total births							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1		
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	17	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1		
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	28	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	24	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1		
6. Total	77	9	4	2	7	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	14	3		

THE 'AT RISK' REGISTER

As has been recognised for some time, there is a strong positive correlation between certain specific disabilities, whether or not these disabilities can be confidently ascribed to a common cause. In general terms, an infant known to deviate from the normal in one respect is rather more likely to be found to deviate from the normal in another respect than another infant not so known. For this reason an 'At Risk' Register was started at the beginning of 1963, as advised by the Ministry of Health, of all those children in whose histories there is known to be a deviation from the mean or average history of that medical myth, the 'perfect baby.' Time and trouble spent in supervising their upbringing is more likely to be of effect than similar time and trouble spent over children who, as far as is known, have never had anything wrong with them, for the simple reason that there is a greater likelihood of trouble in the future in the former than the latter case. "To them that have had to have attention in the past, rather than to them who have not needed attention, shall attention be paid in the future," if the most economical use is to be made of the medical and nursing skill available. During the year the names of 307 children were placed on the 'At Risk' Register. Their progress will be specially checked up in the future through the health visiting staff.

HEALTH VISITING

The work of the Health Visitor continued in all its variety during 1963. The number of effective visits—"no access" visits being disregarded—is not, perhaps a very accurate index of the sum of their activities, but it serves to indicate the increasing role that these highly trained staff play in the maintenance and improvement of health standards. During 1963, 17,483 visits were made, as itemised on the table below. This represents an increase of almost 36% in the number of visits, 12,863 in 1962.

Visits to children under 1 year old	.....	.....	6,791
Visits to children over 1 and under 5 years old			8,874
Visits to school children	.....	.....	732
Visits to T.B. patients	.....	.....	4
Visits to recent discharges from hospital		.....	13
Visits to old people	.....	.....	303
Visits in connection with mental subnormality	.....		278
Visits in connection with mental illness		.....	99
Visits in connection with other illnesses		.....	37
Visits not included in above categories		.....	352
			<hr/> 17,483 <hr/>

In spite of this increase in the amount of work performed, which represents a high case load on the individual Health Visitor, an improvement in the staffing position towards the end of the year enabled plans for the closer liaison of the work of Health Visitors with that of General Practitioners, to progress towards implementation. As a result of conversations with the doctors concerned, two Health Visitors have, just at the end of the year, each been attached to a practice, to assist with the social aspects of medical care and facilitate the provision of therapeutic measures. This is an experimental measure the results of which will be reviewed in six months time.

HOME NURSING

Fourteen home nurses were employed during the year, thirteen full-time and one part-time. 237 cases were receiving care at the start of the year, 1,095 new cases were given care during the year, and at the end of the year 260 were under care. 133 of the cases dealt with were below five years of age, and 342 were 65 or over. In carrying out the Home Nursing Service to the above cases, 41,483 separate visits were made. This is an increase over 1962, when 38,894 visits were made by the Home Nursing Staff.

BATHING SERVICE

The use of this service also increased, though 1963 was the first full year in which the service was available. The two part-time bathing attendants made 1,972 visits in carrying out this important service which increases the comfort of the patients and relieves a little the load of work on the home nursing staff.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

As part of the home nursing service, various articles are available from the Health Department when somebody has to be nursed at home. These include hospital-type beds with dunlopillo mattresses, bed-pans, urinals, rubber sheets, incontinence pads, feeding cups, back-rests, bed cradles, fracture boards, Oxford hoists and wheelchairs. Other equipment is made available as special needs arise; during 1963 the demand on this part of the home nursing service continued to increase.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following Prophylactic procedures were carried out in 1963.

Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over	Total
Vaccination	33	40	27	37	182	319
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	14	247	261

Diphtheria Immunisation

Born		Children Immunised 0—5 years	Children Born
1963	.....	1,336	1,336
1962	.....	1,602	1,437
1961	.....	1,089	1,351
1960	.....	1,248	1,288
1959	.....	523	1,236
		5,798	6,648

Children under 5 years and between 5 and 14 who have received immunisation against Diphtheria.

Type of Prophylaxis	Age Groups		Boosting Doses
	Under 5	5—14	
Diphtheria	—	10	586 T

Vaccinations

Type of Prophylaxis	AGE GROUPS							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	318	639	85	23	13	24	—	1,102
Diphtheria and Tetanus	2	1	1	2	2	43	—	51
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough and Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tetanus

Age Groups	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Vaccination	—	1	174	15	190
Booster	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough (injection by single or combined vaccine)

Under 1	.....	332
Aged 1	.....	640
Aged 2	.....	95
Aged 3	.....	26
Aged 4	.....	16
Aged 5—9	.....	132
Aged 10—14	.....	1
TOTAL		1,242

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations given during the year ended 31st December, 1963

	Number of persons who have received			
	Second injs.	1 dose oral	Second dose oral	Third dose
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Children born in 1963	1	—	—	67
Children born in 1962	26	28	21	594
Children born in 1961	7	3	3	143
Children born in 1943—60	10	10	6	274
Young persons born in 1933—42	3	6	3	183
Others	8	8	4	243
Total	55	55	37	1,504

Number of persons given third injections of Salk Vaccine or fourth injections of Quadruple Vaccine		174
Number of persons given fourth injections of Salk Vaccine or fifth injections of Quadruple Vaccine		111
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral Vaccine after :	2 Salk doses	481
	3 Salk doses or 3 oral doses or 2 salk doses + 2 oral doses	1,176

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of 1962 there were 259 cases on the Register of all persons suffering from tuberculosis in the Borough. During the year twenty-one new notifications of tuberculosis were made and sixteen cases of tuberculosis were transferred to the Borough register from the registers of other areas when the people concerned became resident in the Borough.

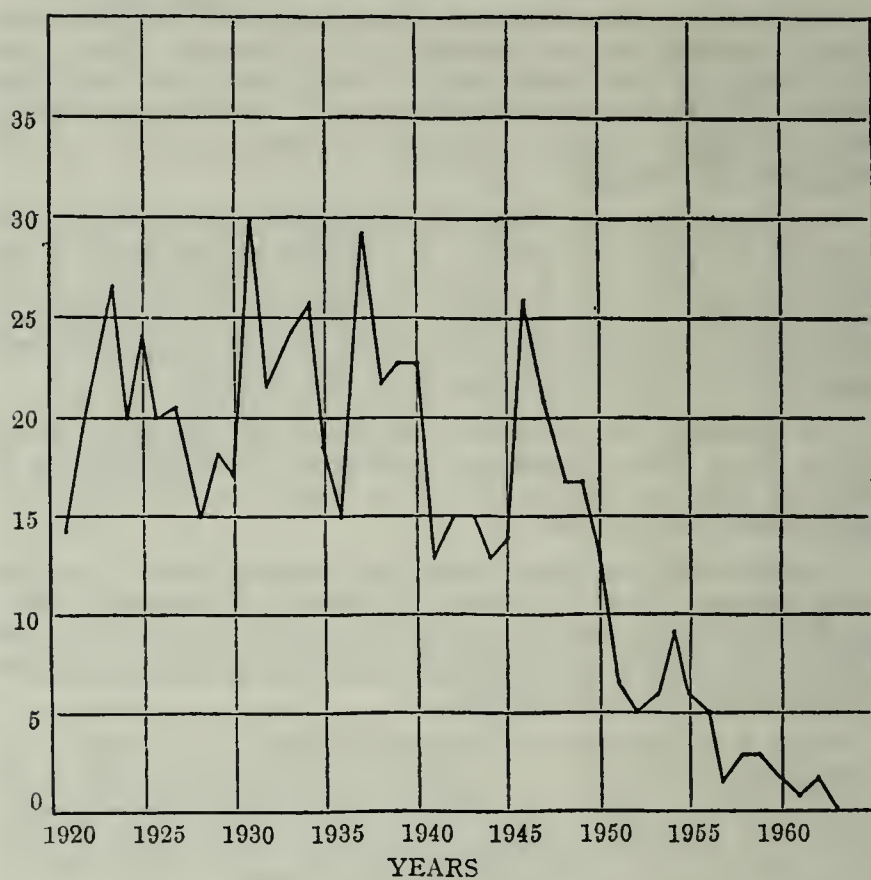
Fourteen cases were written off the register as recovered in the course of the year, two removed to other areas, and three on the register died during the year, but not through tuberculosis. Four people left their known addresses in the Borough and have presumably transferred to other areas, but which areas is not known. The number in the register at the end of the year was 273.

In addition to the registered T.B. cases dealt with above, there was a death from tuberculosis meningitis. This occurred in a forty-two year old man who was not notified as suffering from tuberculosis during his life.

In one other case it was found, post-mortem, that a man had had pulmonary tuberculosis during his lifetime, and was still suffering from it when he died, though he had not actually died from the tuberculosis. He had not been notified as suffering from tuberculosis and was not on the T.B. register.

This is the first year in which no deaths have occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis in the history of the Borough. To mark the occasion a graph is appended of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over the last fifty years. In reading the graph it must be remembered that during this period the population of Scunthorpe more than doubled, from 26,000 to 68,000.

Numbers of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis



TUBERCULOSIS 1963

Year	NEW CASES			CASES ON BOROUGH REGISTER		DEATHS		
	Pul-	Non-Pul-	Total	Pul-	Non-Pul-	Pul-	Non-Pul-	Total
	monary	monary		monary	monary	monary	monary	
1954	39	4	43	260	53	9	2	11
1955	36	4	40	297	43	6	—	6
1956	21	7	28	293	43	5	2	7
1957	32	2	34	312	56	2	—	2
1958	26	6	32	333	62	3	1	4
1959	19	3	22	326	65	3	—	3
1960	18	1	19	337	57	2	—	2
1961	14	2	16	216	22	1	—	1
1962	21	2	23	235	24	5	—	5
1963	18	3	21	246	27	—	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS 1963

		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulm.		Non-Pulm.		Pulm.		Non-Pulm.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	.....	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
35—	.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—	.....	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		14	4	2	1	0	0	1	0

TUBERCULOSIS 1963

	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	
No. of Cases on T.B. Register 31.12.62	132	88	15	235	9	10	5	24	259
Transferred in from other areas during the year	8	8	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
New cases notified during the year	13	3	2	18	2	1	—	3	21
TOTAL	153	99	17	269	11	11	5	27	296
Number of Cases written off Register:									
(1) Recovered	9	5	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
(2) Removed to other areas	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
(3) Lost sight of	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
(4) Deaths from other causes	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	13	9	1	23	—	—	—	—	23
No. of Cases on T.B. Register 31.12.63	140	90	16	246	11	11	5	27	273

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Contact Scheme

Number skin tested .....	.....	131
Number found Positive .....	.....	5
Number found Negative .....	.....	126
Number Vaccinated .....	.....	139

Routine Testing of Schoolchildren

Number skin tested .....	.....	772
Number found Positive .....	.....	41
Number found Negative .....	.....	730
Number Vaccinated .....	.....	730

HEALTH EDUCATION

The general principles conducive to the attainment of health, and particular advice to its maintenance, continued to be brought to the notice of as large a proportion of the general public as possible during 1963.

Posters obtained from the Central School for Health Education continued to be distributed to schools, doctors' surgeries and clinics. In addition 250 copies of their publication "Better Health" mainly designed to assist parents in the intelligent nurture of their children, were distributed every month so as to obtain the widest possible dissemination of the helpful information contained therein.

In May a visit of the Ministry of Health Mobile Education Unit was arranged. The unit with its two lecturer/demonstrators visited four schools during its three-day stay, and an evening meeting was held at the Youth Centre. The subject dealt with in this campaign was "Smoking and Health."

On the occasion of the 'Welcome to Citizenship' evening at the Civic Centre organised by the National Association of Local Government Officers, a display showing the work of the Health Department was arranged. Displays on various topics were shown in the hall of the Health and Welfare Department throughout the year.

Films were also used as a method of health education. Four showings of the film 'To Janet a Son' were arranged for the general public, and a film on 'Infectious Diseases' was shown to members of the Boy Scout movement.

Members of the staff of the department gave various talks to interested groups on different aspects of their work. Twelve such talks were given by Mr. Iles, Home Teacher/Social Worker for the Blind, and one by Miss Grindell, Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped.

The Nursing Superintendent, Mrs. O'Reilly, gave eight such general talks on the Local Authority Nursing Services, as well as lectures on nursing and emergency midwifery to student groups.

A visit to Lodge Moor Hospital for members of the Local Authority Nursing Staff may rightly be mentioned here under Health Education, as knowledge of the work of other departments is an important factor in increasing the efficiency of a highly sectionalised service.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

During 1963 Mr. White continued the chiropody service to the aged, the physically handicapped, and expectant mothers in the Borough. One change in the service was that, as from 1st June, 1965, the half-crown charge was remitted in respect of all patients in receipt of National Assistance. At the same time the service was extended to mentally sub-normal persons.

Up to the 31st of May 511 treatments had been given at the clinic, and 459 home visits had been paid. On ninety-nine occasions, however, the person visited had not been available, so that only 360 home treatments were given.

From 1st June to the end of the year 939 clinic treatments were given to elderly persons, fifty-one to physically handicapped persons, and six to expectant mothers, a total of 996 clinic treatments. In the same time 941 home treatments were given, 741 of them to the elderly and 200 to the physically handicapped and 219 non-access visits were paid. 838 of the total treatments given were to persons in receipt of National Assistance.

The receipts for the year totalled £235 15s. 0d.

HOME HELP AND SITTER-IN SERVICE

The demands made upon this service continued to increase during 1963. As shown below the total number of hours service given in 1963 totalled 40,671 as compared with 28,781 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 1962, which represents a 41% increase over that year.

HOME HELP SERVICE. Table A

Home Help	Mater- nity	Sick and T.B.	Aged	Problem Families	Mental Defec- tives	Others	Total
No. of cases supplied with Home Help	28	16	179	6	1	32	262
No. of hours for which help was supplied	1,284 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,082 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,224	1,678 $\frac{1}{2}$	262	2,601 $\frac{1}{4}$	37,133 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sitters-In							
No. of cases supplied with Sitter-In Ser- vice	—	4	10	—	—	—	14
No. of hours for which ser- vice supplied	—	1,532 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,005	—	—	—	3,537 $\frac{1}{4}$

The service is administered by a full-time organiser, Mrs. Laverick, with one clerical assistant. The Home Helps and Sitters-in are all employed on a part-time basis. Seventeen of the staff of forty-five employed at the end of 1962 resigned during the year, and twenty-six were recruited during the year so that the number employed at the end of 1963 was fifty-four.

In addition to the 276 cases in which help was provided under this service, a further 111 cases were considered in which it appeared likely that home help services would be needed. But, in the outcome, no aid was supplied under this service in these cases for the reasons given.

Number of cases investigated and help not required—1963

Private arrangements made or reasons not given	69
Admitted to hospital or hostel	9
Able to manage	9
Unwilling to meet the charge	2
Died before help could be arranged	4
Others	18
	<hr/>
	111
	<hr/>

Number of cases supplied with help during 1963

Domestic Help	Aged	179	
	Sick	16	
	M.D.	1	
	Maternity	28	
	Others	32 + 6 P.F.	38
	Total	<hr/> 262	
Sitters-In Service	Aged	10	
	Sick	4	
	Total	<hr/> 14	

Number of Home Helps employed 31.12.1963 54

HOME HELP SERVICE. Table B

			Number of Cases											
			AGED		SICK		MENTALLY DISORDERED		MATERNITY		OTHERS			
Min.	Part	Full	Min.	Part	Part	Full	Min.	Part	Min.	Part	Full	Min.	Part	Full
142	20	17	9	5	2	1	—	—	4	13	11	10	9	13
2,113	3,273½	2,838¾	2,997¼	800	285	262	—	—	345¾	582¾	356¼	905½	1,117	578¾

(2) SITTER-IN SERVICE

			Number of Cases											
Min.	Part	Full	Min.	Part	Part	Full	Min.	Part	Min.	Part	Full	Min.	Part	Full
4	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
470	1,229½	315½	40	1,492¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(3) PROBLEM FAMILIES

No. of cases	.....	.....	1	—	—	Free
No. of hours	.....	.....	15¼	—	—	5
(4) Domestic helpers employed	31.12.63	—	54	—	—	1,678½
Sitters-in employed	31.12.63	—	54	—	—	
(5) No. of cases investigated and help not required	.....	.....	111	—	—	

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The statutory duties imposed by the Mental Health Act, 1959 continued to be carried out by a specialist Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. Armstrong, assisted, in part of his duties—that of the supervision of mentally subnormal and mentally disordered persons—by the health visitors.

Table A shows the categories of the new cases registered during the year, and Table B the categories of all the cases in the care of the Local Health Authority at 31st December, 1963.

Formal action under the Mental Health Act, 1959 was taken on the following number of occasions in 1963.

Under Section 25	.....	.....	20
Under Section 26	.....	.....	6
Under Section 29	.....	.....	20
Under Section 71	.....	.....	1
Continued under Section 26	.....	.....	2

One person was taken into guardianship under Section 60 during the year and was still under guardianship at the end of the year.

In addition fifty-seven social histories were provided at the request of the Consultant Hospital Psychiatrists.

The performance of the work listed above required 2,506 separate visits by Mr. Armstrong, in addition to the visits of health visiting staff shown in another section.

TABLE A

Referred by	Mentally Ill		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		TOTAL
	16 and over		Under 16	16 & over	Under 16	F	
	M	F	M	M	F	F	
Hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Local Education Authorities	—	—	2	—	5	5	7
Police and Courts	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	1	2	2	1	5	5	11

TABLE B

	Mentally Ill		Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				TOTAL
	16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Attending Day Training Centre	—	—	2	—	—	1	10	10	9	7	39
Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	2	—	4	3	3	5	4	2	23
Receiving home visits	46	21	—	1	30	25	4	5	9	11	152
TOTAL	46	21	4	1	34	29	17	20	22	20	214

WELFARE SERVICES

Under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, arrangements are made for promoting the welfare of persons handicapped by various disabilities as follows:—

Welfare of Blind and Partially-sighted Persons

This is carried out through the Lindsey Blind Society. Registers are maintained of the blind, i.e. those who are unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and the partially-sighted, those who are substantially and permanently handicapped by a visual defect, and who are able to benefit from services appropriate to blind persons.

At the end of 1962, 103 persons were registered as blind. During 1963, twenty-three new registrations were made and four cases already registered while resident elsewhere were added by transfer. Six cases on the register died, two left the area, and one case was re-registered as partially-sighted. Thus at the end of the year 121 persons in Scunthorpe were registered as blind.

Six additions were made during 1963 to the twenty-one persons registered as partially-sighted at the start of the year. There were four new cases, one transfer in, and one re-registration from the blind register. Two cases on this register died, and two had to be transferred to the blind register on account of deterioration in vision, so that at the end of the year there were twenty-three persons registered as partially sighted.

The ages and sex of the persons registered are as follows:—

Blind

		Under 16	16—64	65 and over	Total
Males	.....	—	32	30	62
Females	.....	1	11	47	59

Partially-sighted

Males	.....	3	6	2	11
Females	.....	—	5	7	12

All persons on the register are visited monthly by Mr. Iles, the Social Worker/Home Teacher for the Blind, apart from those employed in the Lindsey Blind Society's workshops, whom he sees there.

Of the forty-three blind persons in the Borough between the ages of 16 and 64, twenty-one are in full employment. Four of these work at home, ten in the Lindsey Blind Society's workshops, and seven are employed in open industry, as are three persons in the partially-sighted register.

A weekly Craft Centre is held under the auspices of the Lindsey Blind Society. The making of cane furniture and knitted goods are the principle activities here. There is a ready sale for all goods made, and usually more people are eager to work here than there is space for.

Social Centres are held monthly, at which varied programmes of entertainment suitable for blind persons are presented.

Transport to the above centres is provided by the Lindsey Blind Society.

Books are obtained for the persons on the register through the Lindsey Blind Society. These may be either 'talking' books from the Nuffield Foundation for the Blind, or books in 'Braille' or 'Moon' from the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

White sticks, radio sets and batteries are issued as necessary and other needs of the people in the registers are met as they arise.

In all his reports, Mr. Iles stresses the important work done by voluntary helpers; without their dependable, cheerful and ready assistance the carrying on of the centres would be impossible.

Mr. Iles also stresses the co-operation and consideration he receives from officers of the National Assistance Board in his work promoting the welfare of the visually handicapped in Scunthorpe.

TABLE I—Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons

	11—15	16—20	21—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	90 and over	Total
Males	—	1	1	3	8	12	7	6	13	6	2	3	62
Females	1	—	—	1	2	2	6	8	20	7	9	3	59
Total	1	1	1	4	10	14	13	14	33	13	11	6	121

TABLE II—Age at onset of Blindness

	0	1	5—10	11—15	16—20	21—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	Total
Males	5	1	5	1	1	4	6	9	8	9	2	4	11	2	62
Females	3	—	2	2	—	—	4	2	6	2	6	9	15	4	59
Total	8	1	7	3	1	4	10	11	14	14	8	13	26	9	121

TABLE III—Children, age under 16
NIL

Age 5—15+

Suitable for Education at School			
	Not at School		Total
	No Other Defects	With Other Defects	
Males	—	—	—
Females	—	1	1
Total	—	1	1

TABLE IV—Education, Training and Employment. Age periods, 16 years and upwards

	EMPLOYED										TOTAL EMPLOYED			NOT EMPLOYED			Grand Total	No. of persons registered under the Dis- abled Persons (Employment) Act 1944	
	EMPLOYMENT UNDER SHELTERED CONDITIONS				EMPLOYMENT UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS				At School 16—20	For sheltered employment	UNDERGOING TRAINING	NOT EMPLOYED							
	In Special Work- shops		In Home Workers Scheme																
Males	4	6	50—59	60—64	3	1	2	2	1	20	1	6	16—59	60—64	1	3	65 and over	62	20
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	16—59	60—64	2	47	58	1
Total	4	6	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	21	1	10	2	5	77	120	21		

TABLE V—Occupations of Employed Blind Persons

	Group II		Group III	Group V							Group VI	Total		
	Clerical and Related Workers	Telephone Operators	Sales Workers	Working Proprietors, Shop Managers	Knitters (Hand and Machine), Weavers, Netting Makers	Basket Makers	Brush Makers	Boot and Shoe Repairers	Piano Tuners	Craftsmen and Production Process Workers (n.e.c.)	Labourers (n.e.c.)		Domestic/Canteen Workers, Cleaners, Caretakers, Porters	
Employment under sheltered conditions	In Special Work-shops	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	In Home Workers Schemes	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Employment under Ordinary Conditions	Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	7	
		2	1	1	5	5	—	1	1	1	3	1	21	

TABLE VI—Physically Defective and Mentally Sub-Normal and Mentally Ill—all ages

	Physically Defective	Deaf with Speech	Mentally Sub-Normal and Physically Defective	Hard of Hearing	Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing	Total
Males	4	1	—	2	—	7
Females	3	—	1	1	1	6
Total	7	1	1	3	1	13

TABLE VII—Blind Persons age 16 and upwards (excluding those in Hostels for workers)—resident in

Residential Accommodation provided under Part III of the 1948 Act, viz. Section 21			Total	
Homes for the Blind		Other Homes		
Males	Females			
.....	1	4	5
.....	1	4	5
Total	2	8	10

TABLE VIII—Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas)
during the year—age at date of registration

	11—15	40—49	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	Total
Males	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	7
Females	1	—	2	1	8	3	1	16
Total	1	1	3	2	10	5	1	23

TABLE IX—Blind Persons Registered as new Cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas) during the year—age at onset of Blindness

	0	40—49	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	Total
Males	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	7
Females	1	—	—	3	2	7	2	1	16
Total	1	1 1	1	4	2	9	4	1	23

TABLE X—Number of Home Teachers engaged in the area

One Home Teacher is employed in the area.
This teacher is a sighted certificated male.

TABLE XII—Number of

Social Centres	.....	.....	.....	1
Handicraft Classes	.....	.....	.....	1

REGISTRATION OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

		TABLE 1—Total Number on Register—Age Groups and Sex					TABLE 2—Cases Newly Registered (excluding Re-certifications and Transfers from other areas) age at date of Registration			
Males Females Total	5—15	21—49	50—64	65 +	Total		21—49	50—64	65 +	Total
	3	4	2	2	11		1	2	—	3
	—	2	3	7	12		—	—	3	3
Total	3	6	5	9	23		1	2	3	6

TABLE 3—Removals from Register during the year because of admission to Blind Register

	21—49	65 +	Total
Males	—	—	—
Females	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2

TABLE 4—(i) Class A—Persons Near and Prospectively Blind (Age 16 and over)

	UNEMPLOYED—NOT UNDER TRAINING			
	Not available for or not capable of work			
	21—49	50—64	65 & over	Total
Males	1	—	1	2
Females	—	2	4	6
Total	1	2	5	8

TABLE 4 (ii) Class B—Persons mainly Industrially Handicapped (age 16 and over)

EMPLOYED		
	21—49	50—64
Total	2	1
Total	3	

All of the persons included in this table are males.

TABLE 4 (iv)—Class D—Children age 5 and under 16

	EDUCABLE	INEDUCABLE	Total
	Attending Special Schools		
Males	2	1	3
Females	—	—	—
Total	2	1	3

TABLE 4 (iii)—Class C—Persons requiring observation only (age 16 and over)

	21—49	50—64	65 & over	Total
Males	1	1	1	3
Females	2	1	3	6
Total	3	2	4	9

TABLE 6—Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944—1 Male

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The welfare of all these persons within the Borough registered as being substantially and permanently handicapped due to physical disability continued to be the care of Miss Grindell, the Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped, working in close liaison with the Lindsey Society for the Physically Handicapped. Miss Grindell, who had previously been employed for only 60% of her time on work within the Borough, became on the 1st of April, 1963 a whole time Borough employee.

Four cases on the register were assisted with structural alterations to their homes. Special implements required to remove specific disabilities, such as shoe lace tiers, long-handled knives, etc., were supplied where necessary, and walking aids, bath seats and hand-rails, extended lavatory seats, etc., all of which help to keep the physically handicapped as independent as possible, were supplied when indicated.

A fortnightly social club continued to be run by the voluntary society, which also provided holidays and radio and television licences, and in many other ways ensured that the various handicaps should have minimal effect on the social life of the disabled.

Occupational therapy continued to be directed within the Borough by Miss Maynard, Occupational Therapist on the staff of Lindsey County Council.

No. on Register 31.12.62	Additions to Register during 1963	Removals from Register	No. on Register 31.12.63
131	26	18	139

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The Lincolnshire Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb continued its work as before. Unfortunately, there is a vacancy for a Social Worker for the deaf and dumb in the County, and the year has passed without this important post being filled. At the end of the year there were thirty-three persons registered in Scunthorpe Borough as requiring Welfare Services through deafness.

SCHOOL
HEALTH SECTION

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Under the compulsory Delegation Scheme relating to Education, the control of the School Health Service passed to the Borough from the County Council, is now an added responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

There are 35 schools in the Borough, with a total of 13,447 pupils attending: 6,869 boys and 6,578 girls.

The chief point of interest this year is still the very high rate of defects in certain categories for Scunthorpe children, compared with those for Lindsey children, which the County Medical Officer pointed out in 1962. This difference has continued in 1963 and has been the subject of considerable investigation. All that may be said at the moment is that Scunthorpe's figures have been checked and re-checked, and found correct. The question, "why are Scunthorpe's figures so high?" may be re-phrased as "why are Lindsey's figures so low?", and it is suggested that the latter question may be answered more easily than the former, without having to assume that there is a real difference in the standards of health of Scunthorpe and Lindsey children, which difference is neither likely nor evident to common sense observation. It is agreed that Lindsey's figures are much closer to the national average than Scunthorpe's, but the figures for the national average are what they are, and it must not be tacitly assumed that they are what they should be.

Subjective variation amongst examining doctors very probably accounts for a large amount of the difference in purely medical categories, such as diseases of the heart and lungs, but the differences shown in the rates for visual defect and squint can hardly be attributed to this. In many human activities the discoveries made are in direct proportion to the efforts expended in searching, up to a definite limit beyond which no further gains are to be expected, and it may well be that the finding of visual defects in school children is one such activity. The situation is still being investigated.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of infectious diseases amongst school children in 1963, mainly in measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and rubella. The two deaths which occurred in children of school age, were, however, from accidental causes.

S. CHILDS

School Medical Officer.

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS, 1963

I am indebted to Mr. J. Edmonds, Borough Education Officer, for the following information showing the number of boys and girls in each school in the Borough during 1963:—

	Number on Roll		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby Infants'	123	113	236
Ashby Junior	117	118	235
Ashby Secondary Girls'	—	618	618
Brumby Junior Girls'	—	341	341
Brumby Junior Boys'	358	—	358
Brumby Secondary Boys'	581	—	581
Bushfield Road Infants'	74	89	163
Crosby Infants'	143	140	283
Crosby Junior	253	232	485
Enderby Road Infants'	102	123	225
Foxhills Secondary	297	282	579
Frodingham Infants'	167	153	320
Grange Lane Infants'	134	124	258
Grange Lane Junior	281	240	521
Henderson Avenue Infants'	132	157	289
Henderson Avenue Junior	246	222	468
John Leggott Grammar	347	365	712
Lincoln Gardens Infants'	110	89	199
Lincoln Gardens Junior	234	196	430
Priory Lane Infants'	130	135	265
Priory Lane Junior	208	221	429
Riddings Infants'	172	141	313
Riddings Junior	207	225	432
Riddings Secondary	398	355	753
Rochdale Road Junior	173	174	347
Scunthorpe C. of E. Primary	145	145	290
Scunthorpe Secondary Girls'	—	372	372
Scunthorpe Secondary Boys'	418	—	418
Scunthorpe Grammar	335	365	700
St. Bede's R.C. Secondary	152	123	275
St. Bernadette's R.C. Primary	132	130	262
St. Hugh's Special	75	45	120
Thomas Sumpter Secondary	382	335	717
Westcliffe Infants'	132	118	250
Westcliffe Junior	111	92	203
	<hr/> 6,869	<hr/> 6,578	<hr/> 13,447 <hr/>

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1963

	TOTAL	Observation	Gastro Enteritis	Rubella	Influenza	Infective Hepatitis	Tuberculosis	Impetigo	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Measles	Broncho Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever
Ashby Infants	82	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	11	59	—	—
Ashby Junior	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ashby Girls	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bottesford Nursery	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Brumby Junior	16	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	—	—
Brumby Boys	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brigg Preparatory	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Bushfield Road Infants	172	2	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	55	1	—	1	61	—	—
Crosby Infants	88	2	—	3	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	61	1	—
Crosby Junior	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Enderby Road Infants	41	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	18	—	—
Frederick Gough Grammar	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—
Frodingham Infants	34	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	24	—	—
Grange Lane Infants	129	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	11	2	—	5	103	—	—
Grange Lane Junior	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	—
Gurnell Street Infants	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Gurnell Street Junior	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Henderson Avenue Infants	71	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	62	—	—
Henderson Avenue Junior	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Lincoln Gardens Infants	52	1	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	36	—	—
Lincoln Gardens Junior	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Lynton Preparatory	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—
Priory Lane Infants	274	5	2	41	10	3	—	1	3	95	—	2	15	93	1	—
Priory Lane Junior	31	2	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	8	—	1	6	2	—	—
Riddings Infants	101	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	—	4	10	48	—	—
Riddings Junior	17	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—
Riddings Secondary	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Rochdale Road Junior	39	—	—	12	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	2	9	3	—	—
Scunthorpe Grammar	7	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Secondary	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Bernadette's	70	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	63	—	—
Technical College	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Westcliffe Secondary	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
	35	36	11	152	10	29	1	3	8	212	12	29	93	696	2	35
	1,329															

SCHOOL HEALTH REPORT, 1963

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Pupils are examined as routine in the early months of their arrival at schools as new entrants. It is obvious that all cannot be examined immediately upon entry but arrangements are made to examine pupils in their first year at school.

A second or intermediate examination is held in the first year of attendance at the secondary school and the leaving examination is held in the last year of attendance.

During the year 3,547 children were examined in these groups. Of these 3,544 were found to be in a satisfactory general condition and three to be unsatisfactory.

Out of the routine groups 965 boys and 886 girls were found to have no defects. 1,316 children had defects requiring further observation at school medical inspections, and 977 children required treatment or were already under treatment.

The following table indicates the number of defects found at periodic medical inspections.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1963. TABLE A

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						TOTAL	
		Entrants (1st Age Group)		Leavers (3rd Age Group)		Others			
		Re-quiring treat-ment	Re-quiring obser-vation	Re-quiring treat-ment	Re-quiring obser-vation	Re-quiring treat-ment	Re-quiring obser-vation	Re-quiring treat-ment	Re-quiring obser-vation
4.	Skin	20	6	15	14	25	13	60	33
5.	Eyes—								
	a. Vision	10	4	186	93	252	151	448	248
	b. Squint	41	1	9	2	28	2	78	5
	c. Other	3	1	2	2	4	4	9	7
6.	Ears—								
	a. Hearing	5	15	4	2	3	12	12	29
	b. Otitis Media.....	16	1	3	1	5	6	24	8
	c. Other	2	4	2	—	3	5	7	9
7.	Nose and Throat	24	36	—	10	7	20	31	66
8.	Speech	2	66	1	8	—	25	3	99
9.	Lymphatic Glands	1	41	—	11	—	12	1	64
10.	Heart	13	37	8	11	6	21	27	69
11.	Lungs	38	3	7	3	9	10	54	16
12.	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	5	5	—	2	1	2	6	9
	b. Other	9	49	9	19	8	40	26	108
13.	Orthopædic—								
	a. Posture	—	4	1	3	—	10	1	17
	b. Feet	8	66	6	24	4	42	18	132
	c. Other	11	68	13	16	11	60	35	144
14.	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	7	—	4	2	—	1	11	3
	b. Other	9	36	11	2	33	19	53	57
15.	Psychological—								
	a. Development	1	4	1	11	17	24	19	39
	b. Stability	8	60	2	10	13	50	23	120
16.	Abdomen	3	1	—	1	2	—	5	2
17.	Other	5	4	4	5	17	23	26	32

Boys 965

Girls 886

Parents Present 1,707.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1963. TABLE B

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4	Skin	—	—
5	Eyes—a. Vision	2	—
	b. Squint	—	—
	c. Other	—	—
6	Ears—a. Hearing	—	1
	b. Otitis Media	—	—
	c. Other	—	—
7	Nose and Throat	—	4
8	Speech	—	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	1	—
11	Lungs	1	—
12	Developmental—a. Hernia	—	—
	b. Other	—	1
13	Orthopædic—a. Posture	—	—
	b. Feet	—	1
	c. Other	—	1
14	Nervous system—a. Epilepsy	1	—
	b. Other	—	—
15	Psychological—		
	a. Developmental	—	—
	b. Stability	—	10
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	—	1

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1963. TABLE C

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils In- spec- ted	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treat- ment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental dis- eases and infestation with vermin)				
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded	Total individual children requir- ing treatment	S (Satis- factory)	U (Un- satis- factory)
1959 and later	3	—	—	—	3	—
1958	418	2	50	51	417	1
1957	653	2	118	120	652	1
1956	63	3	17	19	63	—
1955	21	2	4	6	21	—
1954	20	3	4	5	20	—
1953	31	7	5	10	31	—
1952	486	79	58	124	486	—
1951	523	88	76	147	523	—
1950	162	30	20	46	162	—
1949	483	95	44	130	483	—
1948 and earlier.....	684	137	49	176	683	1
	3,547	448	445	834	3,544	3

Supervision cases 5,253 Specials 16.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	No. Requiring Treatment	No. Requiring Treatment per 1,000 Examined	No. Requiring Observation	No. Requiring Observation per 1,000 Examined	Treatment and Observation	Treatment and Observation per 1,000 Examined
4	Skin	60	16.9	33	9.25	93	26.0
5	Eyes—						
	a. Vision	448	126.3	248	70.0	696	195.0
	b. Squint	78	21.9	5	1.4	83	23.3
	c. Other	9	2.5	7	2.0	16	4.5
6	Ears—						
	a. Hearing	12	3.8	29	8.2	41	11.5
	b. Otitis Media	24	6.7	8	2.25	32	9.0
	c. Other	7	1.9	9	2.53	16	4.5
7	Nose and Throat	31	8.7	66	18.2	97	27.3
8	Speech	3	.3	99	27.9	102	28.5
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	.2	64	18.1	65	18.3
10	Heart	27	7.3	69	19.5	96	27.0
11	Lungs	54	15.2	16	4.5	70	19.7
12	Developmental—						
	a. Hernia	6	1.6	9	2.53	15	4.2
	b. Other	26	7.3	108	30.5	134	37.7
13	Orthopædic—						
	a. Posture	1	.2	17	48.0	18	5.1
	b. Feet	18	5.1	132	37.2	150	42.3
	c. Other	35	8.0	144	40.8	179	53.0
14	Nervous System—						
	a. Epilepsy	11	3.1	3	0.84	14	4.0
	b. Other	53	14.9	57	16.2	110	31.0
15	Psychological—						
	a. Development	19	5.3	39	11.0	58	15.7
	b. Stability	23	6.4	120	33.9	143	40.3
16	Abdomen	5	1.4	2	0.56	7	2.0
17	Other	26	7.3	32	9.02	58	16.3

Routine Audiometric and Vision Testing

In September 1963 it was decided to lower the age at which hearing and vision testing would be undertaken from children of six years of age to those of five years of age. This means that for the next year, both 5 and 6 year groups must be tested in order that no children are missed.

The audiometrician also tests the vision of nine year old pupils, as well as those pupils specially referred. All children with a vision loss of 6/12 or more in any one eye are referred to the eye clinic for consultant opinion.

All pupils with a hearing loss of more than twenty-five decibels are referred to the school medical officers for a clinical examination in order to find those who require consultant opinion and treatment.

Fifty-nine pupils in the routine 5 and 6 year old group were referred to eye clinics and a further forty-eight in the 9 year age group. Fifty-eight pupils were also referred after special examinations bringing the total of all children referred to 165.

Routine colour vision testing is carried out on all children of 9 years of age. In this routine age group 121 out of 986 pupils tested were found to have some degree of red-green colour blindness. Forty-three of these cases were girls.

In both cases, the figures exclude those children referred to the eye clinic who are already wearing glasses.

The complete picture is shown by the following tables:—

Vision testing of 5 and 6 year olds in Schools

ROUTINES					
Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satisfactory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,209	973	59	138	38	1

SPECIALS					
Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satisfactory	Referred to Eye Clinic
327	146	58	75	39	9

Vision testing of 9 year olds in Schools

Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satisfactory	Referred to Eye Clinic
986	799	48	77	59	3

Hearing Tests

1,407 pupils were examined by the audiometrician for hearing acuity during the year. Of these 1,212 were in the routine 5 and 6 year old groups and 195 were referred for special examination. Out of the two groups 198 pupils showed hearing loss and required further examination by the school medical officer. Out of the 198 cases referred to the School Medical Officer, nineteen were referred to the E.N.T. Specialist.

The following table indicates the results of these audiometric examinations.

Hearing tests of 5 and 6 year olds

	Number Tested	Referred to School Medical Officer	Referred for Re-test	Number without hearing loss	Cases of Confirmed Deafness
Routine Examinations	1,212	127	110	975	No. 13 % 1.07
Special Examinations	195	71	60	64	6 3.08
TOTAL	1,407	198	170	1,039	19 1.35

Verminous Condition

During the year 18,965 examinations were carried out, and 352 pupils, or 1.85% of the pupils inspected, were found to be infested to some degree.

Minor Ailments

During the year 1,019 children attended the minor ailments clinic at Parkinson Avenue Clinic and fifty-five at the Collum Lane Clinic where minor dressings and treatments are carried out.

School Clinic

The table opposite shows the number of children who attended the two weekly clinics.

SCHOOL CLINIC

Clinic	Total attendance	First attendance	Skin				Eyes			Ears			Nose and Throat	Speech	Lymphatic Glands	Heart	Lungs	Develop-ment		Orthopædic			Nervous System		Psycho-logical		Misc.		Otherwise dealt with	No appreciable defect	Special medical examinations	Inoculations	Post audiometric examinations
			Other	Impetigo	Scabies	Ringworm	Other	Squint	Defective vision	Other	Otitis Media	Defective hearing						Other	Hernia	Other	Feet	Posture	Other	Epilepsy	Stability	Development	Minor	Other					
Ashby	419	210	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	33	—	—	26	—	3	—	65	—	73
Scunthorpe	557	310	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	5	—	41	1	—	26	—	9	3	106	—	93
TOTAL	976	520	—	—	1	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	5	—	74	1	—	52	—	12	3	171	—	166

Treatment of Defects

The procedure for the disposal is unaltered.
Disposal of new cases found at routine inspection in 1963.

Number of cases referred to G.P.'s	.....	.....	.....	49
Of these the following action was taken—				
Number of cases referred to specialists	.....	.....	.....	21
Treated by G.P.'s	.....	.....	.....	12
No treatment necessary	.....	.....	.....	6
Number of cases referred to specialists by School Medical Officer	.....	.....	.....	23
Number of cases referred to audiometrician	.....	.....	.....	9
Of these nine cases, six were referred to the school clinic, of which one was referred direct to specialist.				
Number of cases referred to eye clinics	.....	.....	.....	143
Number of cases attended eye clinic	.....	.....	.....	124
Number of cases awaiting appointment at eye clinic	.....	.....	.....	18
Number of cases treated privately	.....	.....	.....	1

Eye Clinic

Cases of defective vision found in school are referred to a special eye clinic run by the eye specialist at Parkinson Avenue Clinic. This is by appointment only and is a service specially designed for the school children.

Out of a total of 1,467 children who attended the eye clinic during the year 1,090 children were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

131 children had operations for tonsils and adenoids.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

During the winter months there were 137 sessions held at the two clinics. Out of a total attendance of 928 children, eighty-eight attended for the first time.

Handicapped Pupils

The following table illustrates the position concerning handicapped pupils in the borough as on 31st December, 1963.

Category	New cases ascertained	Cases removed from register	Remaining on register at end of year	Incidence per 1,000 school population	No. at special schools	No. at ordinary school	Not at school	No. awaiting admission to special schools
Blind	—	—	1	0.07	1	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	—	—	2	0.15	2	—	—	—
Deaf	1	1	9	0.66	9	—	—	—
Partially Hearing	2	1	12	0.89	1	11	—	—
Delicate	2	6	18	1.34	1	17	—	—
Physically Handicapped	7	10	39	2.90	7	25	5	4
Educationally Subnormal	72	32	209	15.54	81	128	—	64
Maladjusted	—	5	11	0.82	—	11	—	—
Epileptic	—	1	5	0.36	2	3	—	—
With speech defects	21	14	200	14.87	1	197	2	—
TOTALS	105	70	506	37.63	105	392	7	68

PART V

Handicapped pupils requiring education at special schools or boarding in boarding homes (as submitted to the Ministry of Education)

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partial hearing		(5) Physically handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech defects		Total cols. 1—10 (11)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1963											
A. Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	46	—	1	52
B. (i) of the children included at A, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1964, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	11
Total (B(i) and B(ii))	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	—	—	16
On or about 20th January, 1964, number of handicapped pupils											
C. (i) requiring places in special schools— TOTAL—											
(a) day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	67
(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—											
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school were awaiting—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
D. (i) on the registers of—											
(1) maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	79
(b) boarding pupils	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	7
(2) non-maintained special schools as—											
(b) boarding pupils	1	—	9	—	6	1	—	2	2	1	22
Total	1	2	9	1	6	1	—	85	2	1	108
(ii) on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the County Council	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total (D(i) and D(ii))	1	2	9	1	7	1	—	85	2	1	109
E. being educated under arrangements made by the County Council in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
(ii) at home	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1963

(i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944..... 7

DENTAL REPORT 1963

Complete modernisation and re-equipping of the Dental Rooms at Parkinson Avenue Clinic was carried out during 1963.

This included the purchasing of new dental equipment—units, chairs and an x-ray machine. Improved lighting was put in all rooms. A store room was converted into a dark room.

The shortage of Dental Staff persisted during 1963. The Borough had the services of one dental officer, and the part-time services of an oral hygienist.

The progress which has been made in both therapeutic and dental techniques has in no way been paralleled by a universal increase in standards of oral health.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the amount of dental illness, particularly amongst young children. The caries incidence of children in the pre-school age group appears to be increasing.

Many parents are conscious of this fact. More children under the age of five are having regular dental inspections and conservation treatment.

Parental care and awareness play an important part in the prevention of dental decay. Children are influenced by their parents attitude to regular dental treatment.

Dental Health

The oral hygienist gave lectures and film shows on Dental Health to expectant mothers attending mothercraft courses.

A Dental Health exhibition for parents and school children was planned by the oral hygienist. It was held in February.

With the co-operation of Mr. Neal, Headmaster of Henderson Avenue Junior School, the Dental Health Exhibition was staged at that school.

Special letters of invitation were sent to all dental and medical practitioners in the town, head teachers, health visitors and nurses.

The exhibition was opened by the Mayor, Councillor E. Austin, J.P.

Children accompanied by their teachers came from neighbouring primary schools to the exhibition.

Members of the Dental Staff were present to explain the various sections of the exhibition to the children, and answer their questions.

Demonstrated were foods harmful to teeth, body building foods necessary for good teeth, cleansing foods beneficial to oral hygiene.

In the teaching section were exhibited pamphlets, posters, models and films used in the teaching of good oral hygiene habits.

The aim of the exhibition was to impress parents and children with the fact that they can play an important part in the care of teeth by careful attention to oral hygiene, diet, and regular visits to the dentist.

Non-School Dental Work for Year 1963

	M. & C.W.		
	Mothers	Infants	Total
Sessions as Operator	13	22	35
Sessions as Anæsthetist G.A.	—	—	—
Number of new patients inspected	41	131	172
Number found to require treatment	41	89	130
Number of new patients treated	38	86	124
Number made dentally fit	31	79	110
Number of appointments made for treatment	124	191	315
Number of attendances made for treatment	124	190	314
Extractions L.A.	16	—	16
Extractions G.A.	47	83	130
Administrations L.A.	14	—	14
Administrations G.A. (To be entered by operator)	11	44	55
Fillings	64	76	140
Scaling and/or gum treatment	22	—	22
Silver nitrate treatment	—	—	—
Other Operations. Dressings, etc.	42	28	70
Radiographs	1	—	1
Complete dentures	4	—	4
Partial dentures	7	—	7
Repairs	—	—	—

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Officer or Month	Sessions devoted to				Specials treated	Numbers (Routine)									Attendances (Routine & Special)	Treatment of temp. teeth						Treatment of perm. teeth				Miscellaneous treatment							
	Inspection	Treatment	GA as operator	GA as anaesthetist		Treated completely	Treated incompletely	Seeking private treatment	Refused treatment	Absent at time of treatment	Persistent refusal not invited	Dentition perfect	Dentition naturally sound	Dentition artificially sound		Inspected routine	Extracted unsaveable	Extracted regulation	Fillings inserted	Number of teeth filled	Treated silver nitrate	Temp. Fillings, Dressings etc.	Extracted unsaveable	Extracted regulation	Fillings inserted	Number of teeth filled	Scalings, Dressings, etc.	Treatment soft tissues	Dentures (D) or Repairs (R)	Crowns	Inlays	Radiographs	Administration GA
January	—	26	3½	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	36	4	11	11	—	—	42	2	203	159	69	8	—	—	—	2	36	
February	—	23	2	—	61	115	19	15	89	1	15	11	3	138	406	206	6	2	—	—	—	—	42	2	160	135	63	16	D 2	1	—	—	20
March	3	31½	3½	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	60	16	23	20	—	—	28	13	182	151	102	10	R 1	1	—	—	55
April	5	26	3½	—	162	95	10	26	119	—	3	32	4	155	479	226	33	13	28	25	—	—	60	4	108	91	119	3	R 2	1	—	—	45
May	4	31½	3½	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	364	64	9	23	22	—	—	33	6	273	232	110	—	D 7	2	—	—	52
June	6	27	3½	—	140	123	4	15	170	—	14	14	7	186	533	283	51	2	21	19	—	1	44	14	211	175	84	—	R 1	1	—	2	47
July	4	35	5	—	95	103	27	8	69	—	—	45	8	69	329	334	109	1	104	92	—	8	19	3	181	121	80	1	D12	—	—	6	55
August	—	15½	2	—	43	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	19	—	14	13	—	—	4	—	76	58	22	—	D 1	1	—	2	12
September	—	26	2	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	50	5	44	44	—	—	16	2	170	154	87	—	D 1	—	—	4	35
October	5	33½	5	—	115	162	23	23	196	—	—	57	5	176	642	382	126	28	114	110	—	7	56	5	164	138	87	7	D 4	1	1	5	78
November	—	33½	4	—	209	99	10	28	105	—	—	16	3	110	371	372	78	26	43	43	—	2	27	3	234	187	34	5	—	1	—	4	51
December	5	18	3	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	27	13	1	1	—	—	21	5	162	153	49	—	D 3	1	—	3	25
TOTALS	32	326½	40½	—	1,431	705	93	115	748	1	32	175	30	832	2,760	3,252	659	119	426	400	—	18	392	59	2,124	1,754	903	50	D42 R 4	9	1	28	511
	Inspect 32	Treatment 367			Actually treated (R & S) 2,229			Not treated 896							Total Extrac- tions 778					Other Opera- tions 18		Total Extrac- tions 451				Other operations 1,555							
	Sessions Inspect and treat 399				Found to require treatment 3,125									Found not to require treat- ment 1,039																			
	Total number inspected routine and specials 4,164														Dental Health 14 Sessions Clerical 12 Sessions																		

SCHEME OF DELEGATION
OF HEALTH AND
WELFARE FUNCTIONS

County of Lincoln, Parts of Lindsey
Borough of Scunthorpe

**SCHEME OF DELEGATION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
FUNCTIONS UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ACT, 1958**

Citation and Interpretation

1. This Scheme may be cited as "The Scunthorpe Health and Welfare Services Delegation Scheme, 1960."
- 2.—(1) In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - "the Minister" means the Minister of Health;
 - "County Council" means the County Council of Lincoln Parts of Lindsey;
 - "Council" means the Council of the Borough of Scunthorpe;
 - "Borough" means the Borough of Scunthorpe;
 - "delegated functions" means functions delegated under this Scheme and includes powers and duties;
 - "officers" includes servants;
 - "voluntary organisation" means an organisation not carried on for profit and not being a public authority, which provides services of the kind dealt with in this Scheme.
 - "County Regulations" mean such regulations as may be made from time to time by the County Council in accordance with the provisions of clause 6 of the Scheme.
 - "Establishment" includes numbers and salary gradings of officers.
- (2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Scheme as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Functions of Council

3. The Council is hereby authorised to exercise, on behalf of the County Council for and in respect of the Borough and subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, the functions specified in the First and Second Schedules to this Scheme.

General conditions attaching to exercise of functions

4. In the exercise of the delegated functions, the Council shall in all respects comply with the provisions of any relevant Act, of any regulations or directions made or given by the Minister thereunder, and of the proposals and schemes of the County Council approved by the Minister under Section 20 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and Section 34 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, respectively.

5. The Council shall make available to the County Council all such information including records and statistical information, relating to the delegated functions as the County Council may at any time reasonably require, and shall maintain such records as are necessary for this purpose.
6. The Council shall observe any County Regulations (including any requirements relating to scales and standards designed to secure reasonable uniformity) which apply to the services comprised in the delegated functions. The County Council before making any such County Regulations, shall consult the Council and give them an opportunity of considering and commenting on the draft. Where the Council wish for a variation of the County Regulations in relation to the delegated functions and the County Council are unwilling to agree, the Council may refer the matter for determination by the Minister.
7. The Council shall adhere to any arrangement with a voluntary organisation or hospital authority for the performance by that organisation or authority, or by officers employed by or on behalf of that organisation or authority, of any of the delegated functions, which may, at the date when this scheme comes into operation have been made by the County Council, and shall not make any such arrangement except on behalf of and with the consent of and on conditions approved by the County Council either generally or in a particular case.
8. The Council shall adhere to any arrangement with another local authority for the provision of services covered by the delegated functions, which may at the date when this scheme comes into operation have been made by the County Council, and shall not make any such arrangement except on behalf of and with the consent of and on conditions approved by the County Council.
9. The Council shall furnish the County Council with such number of copies as may reasonably be required of all minutes of meetings of the Council or Committees or Sub-Committees thereof, in so far as these relate to the delegated functions.
10. In connexion with any of the delegated functions the Council shall be empowered to receive and consider communications from the Minister without reference to the County Council, but the Council shall keep the County Council informed of matters on which they are in communication with the Minister.
11. The Council shall refer to the County Council, forthwith upon the occurrence thereof, any dispute in which they are involved and to which Section 47 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, applies.
- 12.—(1) The Council shall have the use of all clinics, health centres, offices and other premises provided, or to be provided, by the

County Council, or provided by the Council on behalf of the County Council, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of any of the delegated functions.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of paragraph (1) of this Article the adult and junior training or occupation centres provided by the County Council within the Borough shall for an initial period of five years from the date of operation of this scheme and for such further period as may be agreed from time to time by the Council and the County Council be administered by the County Council through a Joint Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the Council and the County Council together with such co-opted members as the Joint Committee shall see fit to appoint. By agreement between the Council and the County Council the method of administering the said centres may be varied at the end of the aforesaid period or at such earlier date as may be agreed by both Councils.

(3) The Council shall provide in the new Municipal Offices as soon as the building shall be completed office accommodation for administrative and clerical staff and by agreement with the County Council ancillary accommodation for officers and other staff engaged in connexion with the delegated functions and provision shall be made by agreement between the Council and the County Council for the payment to the Council of an appropriate contribution in respect of the accommodation so provided.

Officers

Officers of the Council

13.—(1) The Town Clerk shall act as Clerk in connexion with the delegated functions of the Council.

(2) Where the services of officers of the Council are used for part of their time in connexion with the delegated functions, provisions shall be made by agreement between the Council and the County Council—

(a) for the repayment to the Council of an appropriate proportion of the expenditure incurred by the Council in respect of the remuneration and travelling expenses and allowances of, and the superannuation and National Health and National Insurance contributions in relation to officers whose services are used as aforesaid;

(b) for the payment to the Council of an appropriate contribution towards other expenditure incurred by the Council in respect of such officers.

Officers of the County Council

14. All officers employed solely in connexion with the delegated functions shall be employed in the service of the County Council.

15.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, and Article 17, the appointment to the service of the County Council of every officer to be employed solely in connexion with the delegated functions shall, within an establishment determined by the County Council after consultation between the County Council and the Council, be made by the Council, without any approval or consultation with the County Council so far as such appointment or promotion does not cause the approved estimates of expenditure to be exceeded.

(2) Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Article the Council shall consult the County Council before making any appointment to the service of the County Council of nurses midwives health visitors medical dental or senior nursing staff.

(3) The Council may suspend dismiss or terminate the contract of service of any officer employed solely in connexion with the delegated functions subject to the right of any officer to appeal to the County Council from the decision of the Council. The Council shall be entitled to appoint one member to the committee appointed by the County Council to hear and determine any such appeals.

16.—(1) No person shall be appointed or transferred to any office or employment under any of the powers conferred by this Scheme, whereby such person becomes entitled to contribute to the superannuation fund established by the County Council until he has passed such medical examination as the County Council may require.

(2) The remuneration and conditions of service of every officer (including conditions relating to appeals) employed in the service of the County Council under the provision of this Scheme shall be according to the scales of remuneration and conditions of service for the time being approved by the County Council.

17.—A person other than a disabled person as defined in the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, shall not be appointed to any of the posts more particularly mentioned in Article 15 hereof unless the Council have obtained in the name of the County Council a permit under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, authorising them to employ such a person.

18.—The Council may, in case of absence through illness or other cause of any officer more particularly mentioned in Article 15, or to meet any emergency consult the County Council and if the County Council are unable to provide suitable staff the Council may appoint another officer or other officers temporarily to carry out the duties, provided that the period of any such appointment shall not exceed three months, unless the County Council otherwise agree either generally or in any particular case.

- 19.—Arrangements shall be made from time to time by agreement between the Council and the County Council for the use on a part-time basis in connexion with the delegated functions of officers of the County Council whose duties in addition to the delegated functions extend to other functions not delegated to the Council under this Scheme or who are engaged in connexion with the delegated functions within the Borough and in connexion with similar functions outside the Borough.

Finance

- 20.—(1) The Council shall keep separate accounts for financial transactions arising from this Scheme, and these accounts shall be in such form as will meet the reasonable requirements of the County Council and will enable them to furnish information required by the Minister and/or the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

(2) Such accounts, together with all supporting books, vouchers, records, returns and other documents, shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the Treasurer of the County Council or his authorised representative.

- 21.—(1) The Council shall prepare and submit to the County Council, in such form as will meet the reasonable requirements of the County Council, and at such times as may be convenient to facilitate the preparation of the estimates of the County Council, estimates of income and expenditure on revenue account, and of receipts and payments on capital account to be received and intended to be incurred or made by the Council in connexion with this Scheme on behalf of the County Council for the next following financial year, together with revised annual estimates for the then current financial year.

(2) The Council shall also submit to the County Council from time to time—

(a) Supplementary estimates of expenditure, whether on revenue account or on capital account, which the Council propose to incur and which would cause the total expenditure under any main head of the annual estimates (as specified in the Third Schedule hereto or as may be agreed from time to time between the Council and the County Council) approved by the County Council to exceed the provision thereunder by more than £200;

(b) such other forecasts and estimates as the County Council may reasonably require.

(3) The County Council may disapprove, or approve with or without modification, such estimates or supplementary estimates, and in respect of any such disapproval or modification the County Council shall inform the Council of the reason therefor and consider any representations or further information submitted to them by the Council.

(4) The Council may incur expenditure on behalf of the County Council up to the amount so approved under each of the main heads of account referred to in Article 21(2)(a) hereof.

22.—The Council shall make all payments of expenditure in connexion with this Scheme within the approved estimates save that they shall not, unless so authorised by the County Council pay insurance premiums or make payments on capital account in respect of works other than those which they are themselves carrying out on behalf of the County Council.

23.—Such monthly advances shall be made to the Council by the County Council as will ensure that the Council have sufficient funds to pay the items of expenditure as aforesaid.

24.—(1) The Council shall from time to time submit to the County Council for approval statements of income and expenditure on revenue account and of receipts and payments on capital account, including in particular—

(a) if requested by the County Council, a provisional statement, in any such form as may be required by the County Council, for the half-year ending on the 30th day of September in each year, as soon as may be practicable after that date;

(b) a final statement, in any such form as may be required by the County Council, for the financial year as soon as possible after the end of the financial year and in any case by the 30th June.

(2) Any balance shown by the said final statement as approved by the County Council to be payable to the Council shall be paid by the County Council as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the receipt of the statement by the County Council.

(3) Any balance shown by the said final statement as so approved to have been over-paid by the County Council to the Council may be deducted from any advances to be made by the County Council under Article 23.

25.—The accounts referred to in Article 20 shall be audited as part of and shall be incorporated in, the accounts of the County Council.

General

26.—(1) The County Council shall indemnify the Council and their officers from and against any liabilities arising from any claim or action made or brought against them in connexion with the exercise of the delegated functions in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, subject to compliance by the Council with the following provisions of this Article.

(2) The Council shall as soon as possible inform the County Council of any such claim or action as aforesaid and of any circumstances likely to give rise to such a claim or action. Un-

less otherwise agreed with the Council, the County Council shall deal with the claim or arrange to defend the action as the case may be.

(3) The Council shall supply the County Council with all available information which may be needed to enable the County Council—

(a) to insure against all or any of the risks to which they may be subject under the provision of this Article or otherwise, in connexion with the use by the Council for the purposes of the delegated functions of any property of the County Council, or in connexion with the performance by the Council of the delegated functions;

(b) to deal with any such claim or action as aforesaid; and upon the County Council notifying the Council of the conditions attaching to any insurance effected by the County Council, the Council shall comply with such conditions.

(4) Except with the consent of the County Council the Council shall not institute or defend any action or proceedings on behalf of the County Council in any Court, other than in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or, for the recovery of debt, in a County Court and the Council shall not appeal from the decision of any such Court of Summary Jurisdiction or County Court except with the like consent.

Questions arising under Scheme

27.—Without prejudice to any other relevant provisions of this Scheme, any question arising between the County Council and the Council as to the operation of the Scheme shall in default of agreement between them be referred to and determined by the Minister.

Date of operation of Scheme

28.—This Scheme shall come into operation on the 1st November, 1960.

FIRST SCHEDULE

The Council shall exercise for and in respect of the Borough—

1. The functions of the County Council under Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, in accordance with the proposals for the time being approved by the Minister under Section 20 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and arrangements otherwise approved by him.
2. Subject to the provision of Article 12 so far as Adult or Junior Training or occupation Centres are concerned the functions of the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, in accordance with any proposals for the time being approved by the Minister under Section 20 of that Act and any arrange-

ments otherwise approved by him, except functions relating to the care or after-care in residential accommodation of persons mentally disordered.

3. The functions of the County Council under the Mental Health Act, 1959, except insofar as it amends Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946.
4. The functions of the County Council under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, in accordance with the schemes for the time being approved by the Minister under Section 34 of that Act.
5. The functions of the County Council under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958, in accordance with the schemes for the time being approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 34 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as applied by paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958.
6. The functions of the County Council under the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Functions incidental to and necessary for the performance of the functions specified in the First Schedule to this Scheme

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 14 to 18 of this Scheme, and for the purposes of exercising the delegated functions, the appointment to the service of the County Council of officers to be wholly employed in the exercise of the delegated functions, the termination of the appointments of such officers and their suspension or dismissal from such service, and the general control of such officers in the discharge of the delegated functions.
2. Subject to the provisions of Article 12 of this Scheme the functions of the County Council in relation to the management, adaptation, alteration equipment and upkeep of such land and buildings as may be reasonably necessary for the performance of the delegated functions and, subject to the prior approval of the County Council in each case, the provision of such buildings.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Main Heads of Annual Estimates as agreed by County Council— Article 21(2)(a)

No. of Heads

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 | Care of Mothers and Young Children (Sec. 22) |
| | (1) Employees—Salaries etc. |
| | (2) Other Expenditure |
| 2 | Midwifery Service (Sec. 23) |
| | (1) Employees—Salaries etc. |
| | (2) Other Expenditure |

- 2 **Health Visiting** (Sec. 24)
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 2 **Home Nursing Service** (Sec. 25)
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 2 **Vaccination and Immunisation** (Sec. 26)
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 4 **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care** (Sec. 28)
 Tuberculosis
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
 Other Services
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 2 **Domestic Help** (Sec. 29)
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 2 **Mental Health** (Secs. 28 and 51)
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 5 **Welfare of Handicapped Persons** (Sec. 29 and 30
 National Assistance Act, 1948)
 Welfare of Blind
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
 Welfare of Deaf and Dumb
 Welfare of Physically Handicapped
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure
- 2 **Administration** (See Note II)
 (1) Employees—Salaries etc.
 (2) Other Expenditure

25 Total of Heads

- Notes.** (i) References to sections are to National Health Service Act, 1946 except where otherwise stated.
- (ii) It is necessary initially to separate administrative costs although these are later almost wholly recharged to the other service heads.

DATED this 10th day of February, 1960.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE MAYOR
ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF
THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE }
was hereunto affixed in the presence
of:—

Sgd. A. MOORE,
Mayor.

C.S.

Sgd. T. M. LISTER,
Town Clerk.

THE SCUNTHORPE HEALTH AND WELFARE
SERVICES DELEGATION SCHEME, 1960

(as modified and approved by the Minister of Health
on the 7th October, 1960).

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